D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEP. 28, 1837.

John Chaney D P Leadbetter

Wm II Bunler

Matthias Shepler Daniel Kilgore
Patrick G Good

Thomas Cornein

J Ridgway Alexander Harper

Sampson Mason
J Alexander jr
John W Allen
Elisha Whittlisey

A IV Loomis

Dem.

30

17

129

RECAPITULATION.

Calvory Morris
Wm K Bond

No. 39 Vol. 52

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THUESDAY, BY THO. T. BRADFORD FOR DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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Appletters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will natbe taken out of the of-

ADVERTISING. 1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1,50; three months \$1; six months \$7,50, twelve months \$15. Longerones in proporton.

PGood Bargains!

ESIROUS to close my husiness in Lexingtoa, I offer for sale, in lets to suit purchassers, MY ENFIRE STOCK OF Himois

GROCERIES. WINES & LIQUORS,

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who wish to purchase. Persons wishing to embark in the business would do well to examine his stock-to such, advantageous terms will

Country Dealers, Tavern-Keepers, House-Keepers and others, who wish to replenish their stock, have now an opportunity to

BUY BETTER BARGAINS,

Than at any other time, West of the Mountains.

The lovers of GOOD WINES & BRANDIES, have now an opportunity of supplying
themselves with a superior article, and on better terms than at any time before in the West. These Wines and Liquors are the careful selection from every market that promised a PURI-ARTICLE. Should the Stock not be disposed of by the 27TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT it will, on that day, be offered AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bid der, in lots to suit purchasers -- at which time er before, the terms of sale will be made

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, September, 1837.

Persons indebted to me, and particular ly those who have open accounts, are enruestl requested to call and liquidate the same, as ear BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

PUBLIC NALE OF CHAUMIERE,

LYING IN JESSAMINE COUNTY; One of the handsomest improved Places in Kentucky

The undersigned being about to remove to Far West," will on THURSDAY OCTO BER 10, 1837,

ROCEED to sell at Public Auction to the highest hidder, one of the most viduable Tracts of Land in the State. The tract now offered for sale, is well known to the public as the celebrated Chaumiere des Prairies of the late Colonel Mende: whether for its advantages a regards its location, being only S4 miles from Lexington, and 14 miles from the Nicholasville Turnpike, or for the quality of the soil, timber and water, it cannot be suppassed in the State.

Abraham Vanderveer
The Tract contains

400 ACRES.

Well Improved, and can be seen by any per son disposed to purche at any time previou

There will be also sold at the same time Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sleep, Wheat, Corn, Hemp in stack, and Farming Utensils of every description: also,—HOUSE & KITCHEN John I DeGra

If deemed necessary, the hand can be said in two pieces of about 331 acres, and 64 acres Each piece being well improved with necessary huridings, &cc. for a family. Also will be sold 600 Acres in Ohio County, on Lewis

creek, 5 miles from the town of Hartford. Terms of Sale. For the Land-one third eash in hand, the remainder in one and two years without interest, it punctually paid. lien being retained on the Land. For the othe priicles-\$10 and under, can in hand; over that amount 12 months credit, notes with approved security will be required. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the Land will be sold precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. ROBARDS. September 15th, 1837.—37-31. Obs. & Intel. insert 3t.

Administrators Sale

N SATURDAY, September 30, 1837, will ton, three miles from Lexington, on the Win chester Unrupike, the Personal Esate of Willimm K. Chugston, deceased, consisting of

I Young NEGRO MAN, do do WOMAN, and twa CHILDREN.

HORSES, I MULE, BEDS, &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a, m., on redit of cine months, for all sums over Five D Mars, hord and approved security required. GEORGE CLUGSTON, Admir.

Sept. 11, 1837 -37-3t Observer and Rep. insert 3t

THE PURCHASERS Henry Logan T the Side of Tilmyn Krarea, deceased, are here notified, that Gold and Silver, or its equivalent, will be required of them in dis-charge of their respective Notes.

LEVI KEMPER, W W Patter David Petriken

BENJ. KEMPER, Sept. 29, 1837.- 38-31*

NOTICE.

LL persons having claims against the esthe persons naving chains against the estate of B. C. RANDALL, dec'd, are requested to present them to the undersigned, proper-Is authenticated, for settlement; and those ow ing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

U. P. RANDALI,

From the Globe. TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS List of Members of the Senate of the Chas Ogle TM TMcKennan

Thomas Henry

Isane McKim

John Dennis

Francis Thomas Wm C Johnson

James A Pearce Daniel Janifer Michigan.

New Hampshire

Massachusetts

Rhode Island Connectiont

Vermont New York

Pennsylvania Delaware

North Carolina

South Carolina

Maryland

Georgia

Kentucky

Tennessee

Indiana

Illinois

Louisana

Alabama

Missouri

Arkansa

Michigan

Democratic majority, 16.

the three following resolutions:

Mr. ADAMS offered for consideration

Resolved, That the President of the

United States be requested to communi-

eale to this House, so far as may be con-

sistent with the public interest, ell the

correspondence between the Gavernment

of the United States and that of Mexico

concerning the boundary between them,

and particularly concerning any proposi-

tion for a cession of territury belonging

to the Mexican confederation to the Uni-

ted States; and also all correspondence

relating thereto between the Department

of State and the Diplomatic Representa-

tives of the United States in Mexico, and

of the said Department with those of the

Mexican Republic accredited to the Gov-

Resolved, That the President of the

Inited States be requested to communi-

cate to this House whether any proposi-

tion has been made on the pirt of the

Republic of Texas to the Government of

the United States for the annexation of

the said Republic of Texas to this Union,

and if such proposition has been made,

what answer has been returned, and all

correspondence which has taken place

United States be requested to communi-

interest will permit, the correspondence

between the Government of the United

States and that of Great Britain relating

to the Northeastern houndary of the Uni-

ted States, since the message of the late

President to the Senate of the Uinted

Movement of Troups .- The New York

Pust of Tuesday says that four Compa-

nies of the Second Regiment of the Uni-

ted States Infantry, fromFurt Howard,

Green Bay, have reached that city and

proceeded to Fort Hamilton, which sta-

tion they willoccupy until the season is

sufficiently far advanced to open the new

ean paign in Florida. These troops

we understand are to furm a part of the

Army Corps ordered to concentrate in

Florida during the month of October next.

The following officers accompany the

command: Brt. Major Hoffman, first

Lieut. Patten, second Lieut. Bumford,

second Lieut. Anderson, second Lieut.

Wessells, and Surgeon Satterice .- Balt.

It is stated in the Georgia Federal Un-

on that as a matter of precaution tho

Governor of that State has determined to

organize a sufficient force of volunteers

in the Cherokce circuit, fur the protee

tion of the people of that part of Georgia

against any depredations or hostilities

that the Cherokee and Creek Indians in

that section may be disposed to commit

on unoffending and peaceful citizens. It

is apprehended that the removal of those

Indians will not be effected without blood-

shed, unless a sufficient military force

Mexico.-The New York Conrier has

Vera Cruz papers to the 16th August,

They are said to contain a manifesto of

General Santa Anna, on the late occur

renees of his political life. He has left

his hacienda, Mango de Clava, and gone

to Jalappa, in the hope of restoring his

health, which has been greatly affected

by his campaign in Texas. The Mexi-

ean fleet had sailed from Vera Cruz ote

is organized to overawe them .- Ib.

Amer.

States of the 15th of June, 1836.

rate to this House, so far as the public

Resolved, That the President of the

ernment of the United States.

relating thereto.

Ohio

Isaac E Crary

DELAWARE.

Jshn J Milligan

MARYLANO.

J T II Worthington Benjamin C II ward

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. V. B. W. Ruggles & Williams Hubbard & Pierce Maine N. Hampshre, Prentiss & Swift Massachusetts Wehster & Davis Knight & Robbins Niles & Smith Wright & Tullundge 1 Southard & Wall 2 Bayard & Clayton Connecticut New York New Jersey Deliware Pennsylvania Maryland Buchanan & McKean 2 Keat & Spencer Rives & Roane North Carolina Brown & Strange South Carolina 2 Callionn & Preston King & Cuthbert
King & Clay

Black & Walker
Nicholas & Monlton Georgia Alabama Mississippi Louisiana 1 White & Grnnay 2 Clay & Crittenden šentaek v Sevier & Fulton Benton & Linn I Smith & Tipton Morris & Allen Indiana Lyon & Norvell Michigan 34 18

A list of members of Congress for the Twenty nes of the democratic fifth Congress. The names of the democratic innumbers are printed in roman letters, and the federalists in italic.

James Garland

Francis E Rives
Wulter Coles

Geo C Dromgoole

James W Bouldin

John M Patton

James M Mason I S Penaybacker

Archibald Stuart John W Jones

Robert Craig Geo W Hopkins

Juseph Johnson Wm S Mergan

R T M Hunter John Taliaferro Chas F Mercer John Robertson

Jesse A Bynnun M T Hawkins

James McKay Win Montgomery

Charles Shepard Edmond Deberry

James Graham

Lewis Williams

Samuel S Sawyer

Abraham Rencher Augustine II Shepheid

Henry Connon E D Stanley

Francis Mallary
Henry A Wise
Nouth Carolina.

MAUNE. John Fairfield Timothy J Carter FOJ Smith Thomas Davee Jonathan Cilley Hugh J Anderson George Evans Joseph C Noyes

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Samuel Cushman James Farrington Chnrles G Atherton Joseph Weeks Jared W Williams MASSACHUSETTS.

William Parmenter Nathuniel B Borden S C Philips Caleb Cushing Levi Lincoln Geo Grennell Geo N Briggs W B Calhoun Q Adams John Reed

Robert B Cransian Ruode Island.

Joseph L Tillinghast Robert B Cruston Connecticer. Samuel Ingirsm Elisha Ha'ey Thomas T Whittlesey

Launcelot Phelps Orrin Holt VERMONT. lesae Fletcher Hiland Hall William Stode

Samuel S Savyer
Sacth Carolina.

Il S Legare
John P Richardson
Waddy Thompson
Francis W Pickens
W K Clawney
F H Elmore
John K Griffin
R B Smith
Like Compatible Horace Excrett New York.
Thomas B Jackson John Campbell Thomas Glascock
J F Cleaveland Ely Moore Senton Grantland Charles E Haynes Governour Kemble Hopkins Holsey Jabez Jackson Nathl Jones George W Owens Geo W B Townes Zadoc Pratt Robert M'Clellan W C Dowson

Henry Foster

Isnae II Bronson

Amasa J Parker

Hiram Gray

Saml Birdsall

Ogden Hoffman

David Russell

Luther C Peck

Timothy Childs

Millard Fillmore

Charles F Mitchell

NEW JERSEY.
Jno B Ayerigg

Ino P Marwell Wm Halstead

los F Randolp's

Charles G Stratton

Lemael Paynter

Edward B Hubley

Rubt II Hammond

Andrew Buchanan Wm Beatty

Saud W Morris

Arnold Phammer

Edward Davies David Polts

Mathias Morris

Edward Darlington

Jacob Fry Jr David D Wagot

Lather Reiley

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm Taylor

ALABAMA. Francis S Lyoo Reuben Chapman John I DeGraff J L Martin John Palmer Dixon II Lewis Arphaxad Loomis

MISSISSIPPL. John F H Claiborne S II Gholson Louisiana. Eleazer W Ripley Henry Johnson Audrew D W Bruyn Rice Garland TENNESSEE. H L Turney Ebent J Shield James K Polk Wm B Carter John T Amtrews Edward Cu tis James Slandefer Wm B Campbell John Bell Abraham P Maury Richard Cheatham John W Crockett

Christopher H Williams KENTCERY. John L. Mnrray John Pope Edward Rumsey Jos I' Underwood Sherrod II illiams Jomes Harlan John Callioun B'm J Graves John White Richard Hawes Richard II Menifee John Chambers B'm W Southgate Arkansas. Archihald Yell Henry A Muhlenberg

Missouri. Albert II Harrison John Mil'er ILLINOIS. A W Snyder Zadok Casey Wm L May INDIANA Bathff Boon John Ewing Win Graham George H Dunn James Rariden

squadron.—Ib. 11'm Herrad Albert S White O1110. Alex Doncau Taylor Webster

Thomas L Hamar for signing patents of office.

> Shocking .- At a shooting match in St. | noceros. Francis C. Arkansas, on the 7th ult., a dispute occurred between two men named Rachels and Carothers, in the course of which Rachels was about to shoot Caru thers. The son of Carothers observing this, fired with a rifle at Ruchels, missed him, and shot his own father. He then snatched another rille from a by stander, and shut down Rachels, who was trying to make his escape; after which he surrendered himself to the civil authorities.

New Theory of the Universe .- A Mr. B. Lemoin, of O. has invented a new planetary system. He contends that the earth dies not go over or around the sunin any manner whatever; but that instead of this, it has a centre of its own outside of the sun, round which it revulves producing the various seasons.

A woman who uniformly makes good coffee does not seold even on a washing day, and would not be ashamed to be seen before breakfast time, will certainly make a good wife.

New Bishop of Quebec .- A gentleman in this city of undoubted veracity assures ns that the Rev. Adolphius Fitzclarence, on of the late King, has been appointed to the vacant see. This portion of the rineyard will be peculiarly favored in the possession of such a laborer, who, both by precept and example will drive hypocrisy, nt least, from amongst us .-Toronto Advocate.

The following is related as a dialogue etween a drunkard and his wife; it is in erfect accordance with the mireasonaleness of drunkards in general.

"I say Molly, what have you got for linuer?" "I told you, this morning, we ad nothing in the house." "O, well, let ne take the baby, and you pick up somehing." "So you to'd me this morning, out there's nothing to pick." "Oh pick up some bread and potatoes, Moily; pick up something." "But Mr. Lindsy, there's othing in the house." "Nothing at all." 'No meal, nor bread, nor butter, nur poatoes, nor a mouthful of any thing that can be enten." "Well, Well, Mally, 1 say pick up a little something or other. and let us have a dinner for I am in a 11227 V 📑

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada which was convened a short time since, has, is appears, been prorogned by orde- of the Gover-nor-without doing more than -interchange with the Executive Departments the osnal communi-cutions at the opening of that Assembly. The message of Lord Gos ord—was satisfactorily an-swered by the Legislative Conned, but the House of Commons in their response, on fir from expressing satisfaction with the proceedings that have occurred in the mother country relating to Canadian uffairs, say that the course of destroyed any remains of confidence on the part of the colonists, and confirmed them in their course of opposition. The address having been presented to Eo1d Gosford, he returned for an swer that he should lose no time in transmitting it to England, and that whilst he regietted the determination to interrupt the regular course of the governmental operations by witholding sup olies, notwithstanding the assurances held ou of a correction of existing evils, he should in the exercise to the hest his judgement the powers vested in him for the preservation of the rights and advancement of the interest and welfare of all classes of her Canadian subjects. The pro rogation immediately followed. Some men-tion is made in the Canadian papers of the con-Inct of M. Pontois, the Freuch Ambassador to the United States, who has been on a tom hrough Canada, and is said to have identified imselfin same measure with the French oppo sitionists. We hope and believe that there is a mistake in the matter, as M. Pontois knows and would doubtlessly pursue the course most proper existing circumstances.

Enormous Bird .- Mr. Temple in his Travels in Peru," relates that he once had an opportunity of shooting a condur. It was so satiated with its repast on the careass of a hurse, says he, as tu suffer me to approach within pistol shot before it extended its enormous wings to take flight, which was to me the signal to fire, and having loaded with an ample charge of bullets, my aim proved ellectu al and fatal. What a formidable mouster did I behold in the myine beneath me, creaming and flapping in the last convalsive struggle of lite! It may be difficult to believe that the most gigantic, animal which inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equaled in size by a tenant of the air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird in the Southern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with its talons, and lift it into the air whence it lets it fall to the ground in order to kill it and to prey upon the careass. But this astonishment must in a great degree subside, when the limensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they the 7th August in search of the Texan may appear, I nuw insert verbation from a note taken down with my own hand. When the wings are spread, they meas. Spoils of Office.—By the accession of ure sixteen paces, forty feet in extent, ment of descent, but expended by the atmos-

General will have received a sum in the eight paces, twenty feet in length, and a sort of canopy over the ground. His parashape of fees to the amount of 100,0001. the quill part two palms, eight inches in

tation of Col. A. Pugh, on the morning of the 14th inst. went to the place in which the hands were chapping wood, for the purpose of measuring the work of the previous week. About 12 o'clock, his house was taken up by one of the neighbors, without any saddic, and sent home on hour or so after wards. The circumstance ex-cited a suspicion of his having been thrown from his horse, and innucdiate search was institnted and continued during the day time, until Wednesday morning, the 16th, when the body was found interred in a hole about four feet long,

On raising the body, it was discovered that he had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had spencer from the car of their balloon through the outlies in the parasetic manner of the had spencer from the car of their balloon through the outlies in the parasetic manner of the had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received by the important mob outside. At this had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received by the important mob outside. At this had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received a heavy blow on the right side of the had received by the important mob outside. At this had received by the had received by t

ment.
The must netive measures were taken to seenre the perpierators of so gross an outrage ngainst the peace of the community, and two acgro men belonging to the plantation have been lodged in july, and take their trial to-day The two slaves taken up, were purchased last

Mr Griffin was from Bertie county, North Carolina, and had been residing on the same was generally esteemed by all who knew him, and bore the character of an apright and hon-He has left a wife and one child to

The Donaldsonville (La,) Advocate, after iving an account of the affair, says:

"Colonel Pagh having made these discover es, he it at donot a moment, but had every ne-roe, upon whom the slightest sospicion could est, apprehended. Seven of the wretches have tail the furfeit of their crime, and the balance re undergoing their trials. It is to be regieted that the ringleader, with one or two of hi esociates, have made their escape, but it is copied they will soon be secured. The circumfacces of this appalling event has naturally created a powerful excilement in Donaldson

Cockroaches vs. Shin Plasters-How much have I to pay you for my breakfast? said a geulleman yesterday morning to the keeper of a French Restaurant below Canal street.

'Seven bit, sare.'

There, take your change out of hat,' said the gentleman, throwing lown a pledge of the Second Municivality, which looked like an old tattered and posted Continentaller, altho' only two days out of Mr. Doane's

'Sacre! I no want such dam rottane stuff as dat; I no take him no more

Willy not? It passes current?

for my use. I lock up twelve dollar, all; no leave me notin but fragment. He eat up Monsieur Nye, he eat Monsieur Doane, he eat up de Second Municipality, he eat up my profit.-Dam he cat me up next.'

But, my dear sir, can you give me any reason why these 'dam cockroach,' is you call them, should eat up these notes in preference to any other?"

'Give you reason! by gar sir, I give you six, seven, eight reason. De bill ovare. De cockroach he like paste, he eat him and he eat the bill too, and I make all de loss and lose all de profit. I take no more Second Municipality-Sacre! de more I take de poorer I get off.'

The gentleman finding the Frenchman determined in his opposition, planked his Mexican casting, received his bitt change, and travelled .-- .V. O. Picayune.

From a London Paper. BALLOON ASCENSION, AND FATAL DESCENT OF THE PARA-

CHUTE. Vauxhall Garden was crowded during the hole of Monday afternoon hy an immense assemblage of persons, drawn together to witness the hazardons, and we regret toudd, fatal ex-periment of Mr. Cocking, to descend from an altitude of upwards of a mile in a paraclume of his own invention. No attempt of a similar description has been made in London since the experiment of Monsieur Garnerin, opwards of thirty years ago; and the greatest emiosity was amrally excited us to the result. Thousands if persons filled all the streets and avernes in the neighborhood of Vauxhall, and a joyans erowd saar, ed on every eminence and open spot that commanded a fair view of the hori-zon. The time fixed for the ascent of the æroant was five o'clock, but on entering the gar as at that hour, the process of inflation of Mr. This alloaded nn opportunity of inspecting the parachate in which Mr. Cocking contemplated is awnul desected.

Mr. Cocking explained that his parachute was constructed on a totally different plan from that of M. Gacnerin. The latter be described the Queen of England, the Attorney from point to point The feathers are phere as it approached the parth, and forming we had cleared all the buildings. During this

the quill part two palms, eight inches in circumference.—It is said to have strength enough to carry off a live rhinoceros.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Parish of Assumption, In ...

Assumption, In ...

Assumption, In ...

Beginn of Assumption, In ...

The parachate was surrounded by a hoop, to which a bracket or car was attached by several cords. Mr. Cocking expressed the ulmost process.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Parish of Assumption, La.,
August 18th, 1837.

To the Edilor of the New Orleans Bulletin:
Sind avail myself of the medium of your columns, to communicate to the public a hortid murder perpetrated in this vicinity, on Monday the 14th last.

Solomon W. Griffin, the overseer on the plantation of Col. A. Pugh, on the morning of the tation of Col. A. Pugh, on the morning of the safety.

At six o'clock Messis. Green and Spencer entered their balloon, which was allowed to as-cend to an altitude of about forty leet, that the parachute might be brought directly under it, and securely fixed. It was seven o'clock before all the preparations were completed, at which time the whole aparatus was distinctly visible to every one in the gentless. The band Wednesday morning, the 16th, when the body was found interred in a hole about four feet long, and two and a half deep, covered with pickets the signal for the cords to be loosened, a loud huzza proceeded from the gardens and was rechute, and past the basket in which Mr. Cacking was to sit. This was far the conveyance of the ballast necessary to discharge on the ascent of a ballon, and which, if it had been thrown ont in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parachute. All the preparations having been completed, Mr Cocking stepped into the car amid the acclamations of the company and the chords were luosened, the balloon and its attendent parachate mounting futu the heavens and the renewed cheerings of the crowd.

The parachute was in shape an inverted cone, not very unlike an umbrella furned upside down. It was in circumference 107 feet 4 inches. From the bottom of this machine, which was constructed of fine Irish linen a bas-ker of wicker was suspended, in which Mr. Cocking placed himself. The distance between this basket and the ear in which were Mesers. ireen and Spencer, was between 40 and 50

The following interesting account of the voynge is furnished by Mr. Green and Mr. Spen-cer, the gentleman whom he selected to be his ompanions on this haz ordons occasion. Mr. Green has thus detailed the proceedings:

"In consequence of the sad and fatal catas-trophe which has befallen the but Mr. Cocking, teel myself cailed upon to communicate to the public the whole of the particulars of up ascent with the Vauxhull balloon, taking ap with me Mr. Cocking in his parachete. The inflation commenced about twelve under the able direction of Mr. Hurchinson, the Engineer to the London Gas Campany, and was com-pleted by five o'clock. Prior to the parachute being attached to the balloon, I caused a trial o be made with the view of ascertaining wheto be made with the view of ascertaining whether the buoyancy of the lutter was sufficient to parry up the former with safety. The result of his trial was, after some arrangement with respect to the ballast, of which I was compelled to give out about 650 lbs in weight, had been thered, satisf clory. The ab adonment of his large quantity of ballast I found to be absolutely requisite in order with safety to comintely requisite in order with satety to com-mence the ascent. The balloon was then allowedgently to use a sufficient height to be conveyed over the parachate; but, in consequence of the great and unavoidable delay which was necessarily caused it affixing the two machines, the gas in the former because very considerably condensed, from a reduction of its temperature. Yes sare, he pass too dam current that I should get rid of 100 lbs more of ballast, twenty-live cent last night in my drawer, and de dam cockroach he take him alls no January mentions but from the formula take him alls no January mentions but for many ballast 1 might deem it advisable to which I emplied out of the throw out during our voyage should take such currse as would entirely clear the broadest ex-The connexion bepanse of the parachote. The connexion between the baloon and the parachite was at length completed by the rope of the latter being number fast to the liberating iron by which Mr. Corking was to free himself from the balloon.

It is but justice to myself I should here state, that I had on several occasions expressed my determination not to liberate the parachute from the balloon, upon the ground, setting aside any other consideration, that I neight select a moment for the severance when Mr. Cocking was not altogether prepared or ready he is so ragged, so what you call him were to accrue to him, that I of course should rottane, dat dey paste him up all be regarded as the responsible party, and the ovare. De cockroach he like paste, one to whom blame would nameally attach.— Mr. 1'. Gye, every being in readiness, about 25 minutes to 8 o'clock, gave the signal for the shale of the apparatus to be released from its transmets, and we instantly rose very stendily, things to be read to be the standard of the apparatus to be released from its transmets, and we instantly rose very stendily,

ranners, and we netarity rose very steadily, taking an easterly course.

"Mr. Cocking had always desired that we hould ascend to an elevation of 8000 feet, about one mile and a quarter, at which height he proposed to detach himself from the balloon, and to commence his descent. Finding, therefore, that our upward progress was very slow, I re-quested Mr. Spencer to discharge some more hallast, and he accordingly threw the contents of a bag weighin 30 pounds through the tube alrendy named. This proving of little avail, I directed a second and then a third bagful to be got rid of by the same means.

"At this period we were floating nearly over the Surry Zoological Gardens, at an elevation of about 2010 feet. It was at this moment that a portion of the lower end of the ball-st tube ecame detached, a circumstance which was aused by the occasional swinging to and fro of the paraclinte. This accidentied to the inconbe paraclinite. This accidentied to the incon-micnee which I had foreseen some days beore the ascent, and which led to the adoption of the tube, and of that of rendering it extreme. y difficult for us to discharge the ballast with-

out its falling into the parachute.
"Our inability to do this us we were then itnated, I communicated to Mr. Cocking, adding that under the encounstances it was imposble for us to rise any higher unless we were to ttempt to throw the ballast in hags beyond the outer spread of this machine, a course of pro-cedure which we considered to be attended with anch danger to any person who might chance o be beneath, but that we would, it he wished it, make the experiment, as soon as we had cleared the houses. Mr. Cocking replied, 'Very well, it is of "no consequence; if you think I have time to riseas high as I want think you have; and you will then also have a core open country for the descent. We now continued to glide along guided by the pleasure

time Mr. Sponcer and myself were busily en o that we might be able to throw them over

without injury to the paraclute.

"As soon as we found that we had arrived over the fields, and presuming that no danger could arise from the falling of the ballast, we quickly began to relieve ourselves of that essen tial commodity. In doing this our unxiety respecting any of it lodging in the parachute was much relieved by finding that the neachio continually swung backwards and forwards, evidently occasioned by the operation of the currents through which we passed, so that we were enabled without any difficulty to cast were enabled without any difficulty to case away the bigs without damage to the vehicle immediately bolow is. We continued to discharge hallast until we had lessened our quantity by 50 lbs, in addition to that already sent over. The balloon now began to rise, and soon entered a tier of clouds, when we lost sight the settle. So great housever, was the reof the earth. So great, however, was the resistance offered by the parachule, to this dense atmosphere, that we were again obliged, in order to attain the elevation Mr. Cocking pressec (for that gentleman considered that the greate the distance he had to fall, the greater would be the atmospherie pressure under the para-ehnte, and therefore the easier his descent) to rid ourselves of 400 lbs more ballast, and even then, we only arrived at the height of 5000 feet, which is a triffe less than a mile.

"We were still 3000 feet luwer than Mr. Cockin's desired elevation.

"Whilst these operations were going on, Mr. Spencer and myself held a conversation with our appended neighbor and friend, which was entirely confined to the progress we were mak ing upwards. Mr. Cocking manifested much anxiety, and wishing to be informed how we were rising, requesting to know when every additional elevation of 500 feet was accomplished.

"As soon as we had attained the height of 5000 feet I told him that it would be impossible for us to get up as high as he desired in sufficient time for him to descend by the light of day. Upon this Mr. Cacking said, 'then I shall very soun leave you; but tell me whereabouts I am?' Mr. Spencer, who had a few abouts I am? Mr. Speneer, who had a few minutes before caught a glimpse of the entth, nnswered, 'we appear to he on a level with Greenwich.' I then asked him if he felt himself quite comfortable, and whether he found that the practical trial bore ont the calculations he had made? Mr. Cocking replied, 'yes, I never felt more comfortable or more delighted in my life.' Shortly afterwards Mr. Cocking said, 'well, now I think I shall leave you.' I nnswered, 'I wish you a very good night and a safe descent, if you are determined to make it, and not to use the tackle.'

and not to use the tackle.'
"I should here observe, that with an auxiety to prevent any accident arising in the event of the violence of the wind rendering it impossible for n descent to be attempted, an apparatus had been constructed under the direction of Mr. F. balloon, and that this is the tackle to which I

"Mr. Cocking to this question made no other reply than 'gnod night, Spencer, good night

"At this instant I desired Mr. Spencer to of course I had but one hand which was avail- ment of those whom they address. able for the purpose of safety. With that hand, fortunately, in the perilous situation into which we were speedily thrown, I was able to maintain my position.

Scarcely were these words attend before ed our elevation, that Mr. Cocking had failed in his attempt to free himself. Another had more bowerful jerk ensued, and an instant the balloon shot upwards with the velocity of u sky-

"The effect upon us at this moment is almost beyond description. The immense machine which suspended us between heaven and earth, whilst it appeared to be forced upwards with terrific viulence through unknown und notravelled regions, and the howlings of a fearful hurricane, rolled about as though revelling in a what fatigued by its exertions, gradually as sumed the motions of u snake working its wa with astonishing speed towards a given object.

During this frightful operation, the gas was rushing in torrents from the upper and lower valves, the more particularly from the latter, as the density of the atmosphere through which we were

"At this juncture, had it not been for the npourselves previous to starting, we must within a minute have been suffocated, and so, but by different means, have shared the melancholy fate of our friend.

"This was formed of silk, sufficiently capa-cious to contain 100 gallons of atmuspheric air Prior to our ascent the bag was inflated, with the assistance of a pair of bellows, with 50 gallons of air, so allowing for any expansion which Government of the United States, in orble tubes, nifel the moment we felt ourselves to
guarda costas, under some pretext or
be going up, in the manner just described, Mr.
other, in order by this means to prevent
other, in order by this means to prevent
them in our months. By this simple contrithem in our months. By this simple contrisufficiation, a result which must have cusued selves satisfied, after all the injuries sus-from the apparently endless volume of gas with which the car was enveloped.

tions, from the violence of its operation on the sels, without any punishment having been human frame, almost immediately deprived us inflicted upon the officers who have comary powers were concerned, in a state of total mitted these horrible villenies. What darkness for between for and five minutes.

"As soon as we had partially regained the use of our eyer, and had somewhat recovered Thompson? What has been done to the from the effects of the awful scene into which, from the circumstances, we had been plunged, our first attention was directed to the baromeof war General Santa Anna, command-sufficiently returned to enable me to see the ed by Villareal? And lastly, what has mercury, but Mr. Spencer found that it stood been done to the pirate cuptain of the their local peculiarities give us a deciposed for hunting deer, who do not fire the 13.39, giving an elevation of 23,384 feet, or their local peculiarities give us a deciposed their local peculiarities give us a de nhout four miles and a quarter.

had been liberating the gas, that this was any-thing like our greatest altitude, for we were evi-in preventing the trade in articles con-storms protect us, and in the summer the dently effecting a rapid descent. The impres-traband of war, earried on from the U-sion is corroberated by a rough calculation, wild States with Toyses? which leads me to believe, knowing the custo- uited States with Texas? mary rate at which gas makes its escape, taken into consideration in conjunction with the length of time 1 had been pulling the valveline, that we had lost at least 30,000 feet of gas, or 180,000 gallons, a total of 5,000 feet more than my own balloon will contain.

"As I have stated, we were now rapidly or the descent, having got rid of all the unusual senoyances to which I have referred. Finding ourselves suffering severely from cold, we referred to the thermometer, which stood at 28, four degrees below the freezing point.

"Recollecting the late hour at which we quit ter to nine o'clock. I became extremely anxious to make our way through the cloud as quickly as possible, which having done we proceeded, until we had reached within some 300 tions with them? We shall at least have no spies among us, and they will no longround, the whole country beneath us offering the appearance of thickwoods, to cast out every the appearance of thickwoods, to cast out every the appearance of thickwoods, to cast out every the ceeded, until we had reached within some 300 tions with them? We shall at least have no spies among us, and they will no longer continue to receive our precious metals to make the funds in which the revenue shall be received the free funds in which the revenue shall be free ived. Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial from merchants of New York praying an extension of duty bonds—ulso a memorial from merchants. Mr.

Hartiele of ballast and moveable mallers, even [] to ropes and hallast-bags, in order to prevent s coming in contact with what was suppose to be trees. After calling out for some time and hanging out the grapnel, we heard voice in reply, and the parties speedily drew us to a safe place of landing, which proved to be close to the village of Offham, near Town Malling, seven miles west of Maidstone, and 28 from

"The halloon was packed, and conveyed in n cart to Town Malling, where we were most hospitably treated and provided with beds by the Rev. Mr. Meney; who singular to relate, informed me that he is the son of Maj. Money, the aeronaut, who, on the 23d of July. ascended from Norwich, and fell into the sea 20 miles from Lowestoff.

"At half past ten o'clock in the morning w quitted Town Malling, and it was not until or arrival at Wrotnam, at which place I inquired whether they had heard where Mr. Cacking had descended, that I became acquainted with the unexpected and melancholy result of his

of trust it is needless for mo to say, how deeply the feelings of Mr. Spencer and myself were harrowed up by the sad intelligence thus

conveyed to us.

"It is only due to the late Mr. Cocking I should add, that throughout the whole of our voyage, up to the moment when we released himself from the balloon, he displayed the grentest courage and fortitude, and the expres ion of his features, and the light and joyous although earnest way, in which he made his en quiries and conversed with us, manifusted hi great satisfaction that nt length a theory t cars of his life was about to be triumphantly out to the test.

"We were up about one lour and twenty minutes.

"Individually my opinion was, that having withstood the difficulties and severe pressure of the atmosphere in its descent, Mr. Cacking parachnte would accomplish its descent with to supply the means of defence; then will closet. Without speaking of our wellperfect safety."

contents it would appear that the coun-Texas, there seems to be an entire ana tions of the United States. As it would be difficult to characterise these articles,

The first extract which we shall make s from the Investigator, a paper estab- tained from them. lished by the ultra priest party:

"Well what is to become of Texas? we felt a slight perk upon the liberating iron, but quickly discovered, from not having change colle houses, the streets, the public walks instance—could Spain alienate the colfe houses, the streets, the public walks and private parties, and nobody seems to be able to answer it. Some believe that pendence at Dolores? Could France be easier than to reconquer that territo Spain be yet valid she would evidently ry, if means were applied for the purpose, urge it; and when we have recourse to and this is our own opinion; but at the arms for the recovery of our territories same time we conceive that it cannot be we ought to consider whether after haveffected, unless we declare war against | ing obtained the restitution of the Misthe United States. War with the United sissippi, we should not carry our limits the United States. War with the United sissippi, we should not carry our limits the United states. War with the United sissippi, we should not carry our limits the United states is indispensable; it is necessary, absolute ignorance. It at length, as if some it is useful, it is convenient under existing circumstances; in fact, it is the only which our eabinet ought not to forget, means of rallying the Mexican peuple around their Government, and of giving of wise men, and a Conservative Power to the nation that respectability which it composed of distinguished partriots. does not now possess abroad. In fact, most egregious error. fortunes out of the Mexican lands? Do of the institutions of that Republic, by we not see daily departing from New dividing it into two parts. A war be-York and New Orleans, men, arms, pro- tween the United States and Mexico will visions and other articles for the ports of he the sentence of death to the mannfac-Texas, under the very eyes of the autho- tures of the former country; we shall might be produced in the upper regions. Into der to protect the usurpations in Texas, our precious metals will no longer go to one end of this bag were introduced two flexi- daily seizing our vessels of war and support the credit of their atificial curvance we were preserved from instantaneous should be? And we are to consider our. of the North and the South could subsist tained in consequence of these proceed- former can derive by exposing their prop-"The gas, notwithstanding all our precan- ings, with the mere restitution of our veswas done to the pirate Hard, took the ed, and their commerce totally destroy- most totally unknown among them; and guarda costa Correc, commanded by cd. captain of the Grampus, who, in 1832, a war? None by sea; and we have headed by inexperienced officers; and sloop of war Natchez, who so perfidiously surprised and seized the hrig blockade. At what period could it take onets; but they would be of little avuil

> We well know what has been the conduct ty vessels? Shall we gain no friends a- nations. of the Government of the United States; mong the maratime Powers by such a ils recognition of the independence of proceeding?" has granted to the adventurers who have formerly Governor of the Federal Dis-

at present; but the simple declaration of they succeeded,) cannot be considered It will be insisted, that as we have no them of the advantages of a warlike to a port of entry at Vicksburg, Miss., which means to carry on the war against Tex- population. Their troops are few in lies one day. port one against the United States. We. men, who cannot leave the frontiers and however, maintain, from our experience other places where they are now employin the affair, that it will be easier to find ed. Their militia and volunteers can resources for a war with the United retire in a moment; they are civic in ev-States than for one with Texas; because ery sense of the word, and we know the former will be a national contest to what civic troops are. Their artiflery an infinitely greater extent than the lat- is triffing, and they have scarcely any ter; because it will demonstrate to us the cavalry. They want officers accustomwithout heing aware of it; and because allow them some power in defending the that law remains in face. Suppose that difficulty overcome, where would you find the advocate of remion. Not among the opposition, without murmuring, and considering the question as purely local, is an average of the control of danger into which we are now running, ed to war; and even though we should question as purely local, is unaware of war maintained for the conquest of our its importance. When however, it has independence against the Spanish troops the notes as gold and silver, we are bound to create heen clearly shown that the United States during cleven years, and of the civil notes as gold and silver, we are bound to create notes as gold and silver, as gold and sil not only wish to sieze Texas, but also to wars which have since occurred with plant their standard in the eapital of the fatal frequency, have a warlike and plant their standard in the eapital of the fatal frequency, have a warlike and There is no other alternative but total disconnection, the nation will awake spirited population, not to be intimidated nection, or the conation of a t'. S. Bank. A bled us to conquerour own; then will pri. Our chiefs and officers are accustomed vate individuals come forward with their to war, and have that skill and expericontributions, and our fair country women rience which is not to be acquired in a will yield their most precious ornaments few months, nor by means of books in a our elergy who have been considered tried infantry, our artillery is excellent; sellish, give up their property, for upon and our eavalrysuch, both as to men and MEXICO.-We have received news, the salvation of our country depends the horses, that its superiority eannot be depapers from the city of Mexico to the salvation of the Christian religion; oth- nied, To these advantages of a numer-10th of August, inclusive. From their erwise we shall see the hereties of the North erecting their synagogues among try was in a quiet state, and that its Gov. us. The war with Texas, on the con- ations of the two countries. The from

ernment was sedulously engaged in pro lrary, can never excite the interest of ernment was sedulously engaged in pro-secuting plans of reform. The report of the whole Mexican nation; few Mexicans the Minister of Finance presents a fright-the Minister of Finance presents a frightful deficit, which it is obscurely hinted the nation, although owning the territory, or 2,000 miles, from our seat of Governthe church must supply. With regard to has never reaped any benefit from it; journals are endeavoring to arouse them by daily appears, displaying the pure to the reverse of San Jacinto. But no resources for war, The consequence of this is, that a battle lost by the Anticological transfer of the pure to the pure to the reverse of San Jacinto. But no resources for war, The consequence was but one mode in which the government could re-unite itself with the pure to the pure to the pure to the same force the same forc part of the Governments, from which the gard to the reverse of San Jacinto But no resources for war, The consequence Gye, to afford us the facility of assisting Mr. by daily appears, displaying the most fecocking to half himself up into the car of the
rocious hatred to the people and inatitusame will be the fate of New Mexico same will he the fate of New Mexico and Chihahna, and we shall insensibly he reduced within the narrow limits of our we shall present specimens of some of former Federal District. It is therefore them, which indicate either madness or material that we should not deceive ourextreme audacity in their writers, or, selves; if we wish to preserve the integ take has hold of the ropes, and like myself to croneh down in the ear. In consequence of being compelled to keep hold of the valve line, anee on the ignorance and want of judg. exact from them a satisfaction corres

ponding with the injury we have sus-

"Morcover, we have, on our side many claims to be urged, and many points of l'or instance-could Spain alienate the Flor idas after the proclamation of our unde particularly as it is aided by a Council

"What losses could we sustain in such, sive advantage. Nor need we fear a back on them, nor charge them with bay France and the other Powers which del Gobierno, contents itself with exthe honor of his country boil in his veins? can establish with their fifteen or twen-

The Imperial goes much farther. This open protection which that Government the superintendence of Colonel Cortina, most loudly. introduced themselves into Texas allow triet; a man of decided talents and con- 25TH CONGRESS .- EXTRA SESSION. ted Vauxhall, I now hegan to be anxious about the time, and on applying to Mr. Spencer, ascertained that it wanted not more than a quire to to price calculated. Anglo-Americans, or at least those of ins. If, however, he be the author of Anglo-Americans, or at least those of ions. If, however, he be the author of the South, are our enemies; and is it the article of which the following is a not best that we should cut off all rela- part, what judgement can we cutertain of morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to design

We have said, that in order to recover The presonness of the preso a war by us will afford them ahundance. as a war-that profound peace deprives as, much less shall we be able to sup- number, not exceeding five thousand

from its apathy, and will display that by difficulties, privations, or risks of a spirit which preserved the independence campaign, and possessing that sobriety of France and of Spain, and which ena- which has so long distinguished them. ous army, and which can be easily augmented, we may add the respective situtiers of the Anglo-Americans on our side

ment, and separated from the Departdeserts in the northern parts of Tamau.

is creating the utmost confusion among them; and then let them send their commodores, by dozens if they please, to blockade our ports, as they certainly "But the advantages to be derived, in threaten, It will be for the Euro as leave have the money of their own Anglo-Americans should invade us, they will enter a country of which they know bring with them every thing which they may want for their subsistence; they wives, and children; with soldiers temas we do not see what advantage the pered by a war of twenty six years, while the invaders have not the slightest crty to danger in a war, the result of idea of a battle, much less of a war. which can only be to give greater influ- They will not be able easily to transport ence to the States of the South and West, their artillery and eavalry, and much while those of the North would be ruin- less to use them, as those arms are allastly they could only bring into the held a drunken and disorderly rabble, earried into New Orleans the schooner none to fear on land. Our coasts are we know what such are worth. Their

The Government paper, the Diario

With regard to the negotiations with

IN SENATE, Monaxy, September 18, 1837. Mr. RIVES gave notice that he should to-

TREASURY NOTES. The bill to authorise the issues of Treasury Notes was taken up for consideration.

Mr. CALMOUN said it was clear that the Government had separated, and every consideration was in opposition to a transion. The Covernment and Banks are separated by the operation of law, and cannot be reunited while it. Reason and experience have decided that if there must be such utdon, a U.S. Bank is mbe money, and we are bound to make it uniform. difficulty exists against this last afternative, in the constitutional objections of a large party in this country, entitled tu respect, and arother in the number and power of the rival neticutions which have spring up. There would be a ne-cessity that such a bank should have a capital of eighty ur a bnadred millions, with a due proportion of metallic capital. The collection of this amount of specie would produce another revulsion equal to that which we have just experienced. He adverted in the condition of the Bank in 1816, which was very different from what its condition now is. We were then alebtors to the Bank. He gave a brief history of the financial difficulties and operations of that period. A bankrupt law was then pro-

rosed. He was opposed to that measure then and now as harsh, but above all, as unconstitu-

tional. He who would try a Bunk of the U.

tration of power in the government. His own course in relation to the United States Bank he hence there is little desire to defend it, and great coldness is manifested with reglo-Americans would bring our troops upon their rich States of the South, Bank of the United States the fiscal agent of the government. This would compel a resumpbe to bring them to the dry and solitary tion of specie payments in a less disastrons manner than by the establishment of n new Bank But he would oppose this because he would not lipas and New Leon. rive his sanction to the creation of an agent Our coasts on the Mexican gulph, wholly under the control of the State; where our principal ports are situated,

again he would not aid to give the Bank a riumid over the government, much as he be are naturally defended by bars, which lieved the government in the wrong in the tate contest between them. He ubjected to a reallow only small vessels to enter, and render it disheult to effect a landing; and if the Government will aid this natural He illustrated his argument by a reference to descene by a proper distribution along life. As government operations contract or the coast of small vessels armed with expand, so would the bank circulation. He heavy guns, and some battallions of cav-alry to scour the shores, we need fear country bank to 1824, when the tariff system nothing by sea on that side. On the Pacific we may adopt the same means, was remodelled. In 1828, the evil was increased and fixed by a new tariff act. One effect was the expansion of bank currency; another Texas is lost forever; others, and the dispass of Louisiana without the consent with this difference; that we may rely was the increase of custom house honds. These greater number, think that nothing would of Spain? If this right on the part of on the strong currents which defend our causes swelled the expansion of the circulation be easier than to reconquer that territo. Spain be yet valid she would evidently ports in that sea as effectually as the bars protect those on the gulf. Let us it was not the fault of that institution that its close our ports against the Anglo-Americation of England in 1832 had its effect on cans, and prevent the exportation of spetthe course of things. It was at this time that cie to their country. This alone would the President of the United States, but comprecie to their country. This alone would hending the real state of things, struck his blow at the United States Hauk—a blow which combe a most important arm against them, particularly at the present moment, when oleted the catastrophe. It was remarkable it is useful, it is convenient under exist- considerations of the numest importance, the want of money, as every one knows, that the three great suspensions of specie pay nents now, in 1813, and in England in 1797 resulted from the connection of the Banks an the Government. He wished to know on what principle we could lend the credit of the gov-He wished to know on what ernment to a body of stockholders, in proference to any other citizens of the U. States.— The effect was to give a preference to one body sity of the atmosphere through which we were forcing our progress pressed so heavily upon the valve at the top of the halloon as to admit of comparatively but a small escape hy that aperture.

The effect was to give a preference to one body what is now going on? To suppose that the injury of all the rest of the community. Republic, will not merely unite us more firmly, and procure additional resources the parties really blockaded. We, on our side, by giving commissions to say whether or not the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous, and is still increase of Banks was enormous, and is still increase of Banks was enormous degree. The unost egregious error. Do we not see the only to the Government—an object certainly to the Government—an object ecrtainly to the Government—an object ecrtainly to the green nations to say whether or not the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous, and is still increase of Banks was enormous degree. The unost egregious error. Do we not see plication to our mouths of two pipes leading into an air bag with which we had furnished making, or endeavoring to make, their serve to weaken the power and influence bundance in our favor, even among the making, or endeavoring to make, their serve to weaken the power and influence bundance in our favor, even among the the evil. He touched on the corrupt pructices bundance in our favor, even among the and corrupting influences, connected with le-Anglo-Americans themselves, who would gislation on the subject of banks. He then commented on the course of theneral Jackson, countrymen as of their enemies. If the who had produced the intimate connection be tween the Government and the Haaks in 1831, which had ever since existed, and which would will enter a country of which they know nothing. They will have its inhabitants the Banks. If then there could be no reunion with as their enemies; they will be obliged to the Banks, no U. S. Bank, nothing remains but to reorganise the Treasury to meet the new condition of things. He had not looked into the present bill; but he would object to any measure which unnecessarily swells the patron age of the government. The resumption of law would renew the connection with the Banks. He would at a proper time submina amendment providing that ufter the 1st January next three-fourths of the debts of the U any be paid in the notes of specie payin anks, and gradually to reduce the propor ion each year mail the total separation shall be effected. He objected to the issue of Treasn notes hearing interest, because it looks like eht; but if issued without interest these note vill form a new entrency. He believed that, f a total separation with the banks should ake place, this should enter into our perman policy, credit being indispensable, as our ousiness concerns lave become too extensive for gold and silver to satisfy. He haid it dow: as a principle that convertible paper is unsuitable for currency. Promissory notes are con enient between individuals; but the measure f safety between individuals is very different from the measure of safety in currency. This position he enforced and illustrated at some length, giving the conclusions to which he had arrived, that a government currency was the best which could be resorted to. In reference

"Are not these nots sufficient to make | trade with us, be willing to recognise | tracting these articles, except where it the blood of any true Mexican who loves such a blockade as the Anglo-Americans occasionally makes a few observations of the advantages of wars in general to

the United States, the Government seems to have maintained a most rigid reserve, it. And shall we, after the decided and paper has been lately established under of which the opposition papers complain he belonged, on the course they lead pursued, in striking the first blow at the root of the evil.

He still rallied under the State Rights banner

laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WEBSTER asked to what Bill this amendement was offered.

Mr. BENTON said to the divorce bill-Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial from the bilt that separates the Government and the

Mr. BENTON moved the bills which he Crittenden, Strange and Young.

o revenue, the patient lies dangerously ill, af

icted with a burning thirst; but fortunately

oning and vigorous, having more to fear from he doctors than the disease—the disease is

debt, and we must find means to discharge it He looked to the capacity of the cutton and

ice growing States to recuperate their ener-gies as abundant. But they required the aid

of the government. We have reached a new era. The days of surplus revenue are gone,

He prided himself and the small party to whiel

of 1798. Tattered and torn as it was, it should

the am-ex-ction of Texas. Sin-lar remonstrances were offered by Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Walker.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution relating ment would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more would be able to turn these notes into hard more and including the same would be able to turn these notes into hard more and including the same would be able to turn these notes into hard more and including the same would be able to turn these notes into hard more and including the same would be able to turn these notes into hard more and including the same would be able to turn these notes into hard more and including the same would be able to turn these notes into hard more and including the same would be able to turn these notes into hard more and including the same would be able to turn these notes into hard more and including the same would be able to turn these notes into hard more and the same would be able to turn the same would be to a port of entry at Vicksburg, Miss., which lies one day.

The joint resolution transmitted from the House, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capital and grounds adjacent, was taken up and agreed to.

The providence of spirituous liquors in the Capital and grounds adjacent, was taken up and agreed to.

The providence of the profit liquid from the characteristic form the country as there was in 1816, and not the office of the profit liquid from the characteristic form the characteristic form the profit liquid from the characteristic form the characteristic form the profit liquid from the characteristic form the characteristic form the profit liquid from the characteristic form the profit liquid from the characteristic form the characteristic form the characteristic form the profit liquid from the characteristic form the profit liquid form the characteristic form th to the issue of Treasury notes in a time of peace, and he would not have voted for it but that it partock of the character of a loan, and could be reimbursed out of the menns of the

Treasury in a short time.

Mr. NILES asked for the year and nays on the engrossment of the Bill, and they were ordered accordingly.

Mr. WALKER movell to strike out all of

the ball which relates to interest on the Trez-snry Notes. If they were to bear interest, they would be immediately substituted for the tton of the South as a medium of temittauce

WRIGHT hoped the motion would not prevail. He disclaimed any design to compel the public creditor to take the Treasury Notes as an equivalent for gold and silver. heved that the country would not now bear an emission of ten millions without interest, ilhout depressing the notes in the market .le hoped the bill would be permitted to puss its present shape, to undergo a trial for a new months, when the Congress would again e in session, and could remedy an inconven-

Mr. KING of Ga. 10ferred to the fact that our protested Treasury drafts were equal to beeie for some purposes, but not for currency. so in reference to the Treasnry notes, every man will ask bimself if they are worth specie. He did not fear that our paper kites would fly any more to Europe. He opposed the idea that by the expurtation of these notes, the interest of the cation planter would be injured. He hoped the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. WALKER said the crop of Cotton wn, now about to he picked out and sent to Europe and to put affoat at this moment any paper issue, which could be substituted for Cotton, would be to shut out the staple of the South as an export. He modified his motion so as to reduce the interest to three per centum. Mr. WEBSTER said as the notes were re-

leemable a year hence, the addition of the atterest would have little or no influence. Mr. WALKER said interest was added to

the honds issued by the Bank of the United States to give them currency in Europe.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed a wish that a discretion should be left with the Secretary to

make notes hear interest or not.

Mr. KING, of Georgia, doubted the practicability of getting these notes in circulation.

Mr. BENTON asked for the yeas and mays on the amendment, and they were or-The question was then taken, and the ameadnent was negatived—yeas 6, mays 40.
The question was then taken on the engross-

ent of the bill and decided in the affirmative yeas 43, nays 5.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to extend the time for the payment of duty

Mr. WEBSTER rose to propose an amend-ment to this bill. He did not think the time named (six mouths) would be sufficient. Ho moved to strike uut "six" and insert "nine-Mr. WRIGHT said he had hastily consulted the members of the Comnittee. norial received to-day from New York pressed for an extension of twelve months. In coase puchee of the importations being semi-annual, o fix six or twelve months would interfere with the period when a great number of cash duties will accrue. To adopt nine months would be to take a middle period of more convenence. He therefore would ngree to the amend-

Mr. SEVIER called for the year and nays, which were ordered. The question was then taken on the amend-

ment, which was decided in the uffirmative. Yeas 12, Nays 1. The Bill was reported to the Senute, and the mendment being concured in, the bill was or-

ered to he engrossed. The Senate proceeded to consider the bill' o adjust the remaining claims on the Deposite

Mr. WALKER moved to amend the Bill by striking out "two," "five" and "eight," as the periods for the payment of the instalments, and inserting "four," "six" and "nine" months. Mr. WRItillT was willing to take three, relief, and only effectual to increase ix and nine months as the periods, and asked

that the question be first taken on striking out "two" and inserting "four."

After a few words from Mr. GRUNDY, Mr. Wright withdrew his opposition, and the ar

ment was agreed to. The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendment being argeed to, the bill was orderd to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores.

No amendment being offered, the Bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked for the yeas and mays, which were ordered.

Mr. CLAY usked if the Bill was not intend-

ed to repeal all credits on imports, and if so, if there should not be a repealing clause. Mr. WRIGHT said there was a repealing Mr. CLAY moved to strike out the excep-

ion in favor of fruits.

Mr. WRIGHT said be would not resist a notion to strike only the same remark having been made by a practical merchant in the other

Mr. CALHOUN moved to postpone this Mr. WRIGHT left it to the Senate to deter-

nine.—the was ready to not at this time.
Mr. BUCHANAN said he should vote a-

rain-t postponement.
Mr. KING of Alabama, moved to postpone Mr. CALHOUN assented to the modification, and the motion was agreed to. The Scnate then adjourned.

SENATE.

The Standing Cummittees in this body are

Foreign Relations .- Duchanan, Chairman. Finance .- Wight, Chairman. Webster, lichols, Beaton, Hubbard.

Commerce.-King, of Alahama, Chairman. Davis, Brown, Ruggles and Norvel. Manufactures. - Niles, Chnirman, Bachann-

nn, Preston, Strange and Pierce. Agriculture .- Snoth, uf Conn. Chairman. pencer, McKean, Linn, Black.

Militia. - Wall, Chairman. Swift, Clay, of Ala., Smith, Inda., Norton. Naval Affairs.—Rives, Chairman. Southard, Tallmudge, Cuthbert, Williams.

ever be lowered with his consent. He conhided with moving his amendment, although not at this time in order. After the amend-ment was read, Mr. C. withdrew it, and it was ton, Clay, of Ala., Roane and Premiss. Private Land Clams, -- Linn, Chairman,

Sevier, Bayard, Monton, Lyons. Indian Affairs .- Wtite, Chairman. Sevier, Tipton, Linn, Switt.

Claims. - Hubbard, Clairman. Tipton,

Post Office .- Robinson, Chairman, Grandy,

Knight, Brown and Niles. Kean, Nicholas, Young and Williams.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY,.....SEP I 28,.... 1837 cents.

"We assure our friend of the (Mobile) Adsevertiser, that there are only four V. B. Ebtors and they will be boxed up in less than one year and sent to the surgeon's dissecting room."

What a severe rebuke the above, from the last Louisville Journal is to the Democracy of ed by the death of Edward George Esq. Kentucky-that the whole party is unable, or sylanders of the Journal, by coming immediatety forward and lending their aid. Let those
who do not take a Republican paper, lose no
time in subscribing for one, and praying in adtime in subscribing for one, and paying in advance. Let all who now take such a paper hody, than to believe them so void of patriotism, the Journal, will eventuate like most Whig

As to the Gazette, we frankly admit that there is some danger of dissection, It is killed by patronage. Thousands of dollars are now, due, for which very heavy expenses have been incurred by the publisher, but which its patrons neglect to refund. Yet, if these who are indebted will square their accounts, a few ad nal, we just ask our friends promptly to come forth, and hand us Four Dollars each for the Kentucky Gazette for 1838, and we pledge ourselves it shall be issued twice a week during that year.

The find the contrast the whigs of the alden time, and the self dubbed whigs of this day. But we cannot the lieve the lutelligeneer atters the sentiments of the patriots of its own party.

We have to applicate, and this counter contrast the sentiments of the patriots of its own party.

We have to applicate, and this counter contrast the sentiments of the lateral partial sentiments of the

The Intelligencer of Puesday informaits renspeaks of starvation being the consequence. If starving. The New York Advocate and Journal of the 18th states that there is an agent in that city, who will pay the passage and \$20 per month, to laborers to work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. If they choose to starve rather than to embrace such an offer, we have little commisseration for them.

The bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the deposites to the States, passed the Senate on the 15th instant, by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs, Allen, Benton, Black. Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alahaota, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, and Wright -- 28.

NAYS-Mess. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, Knight, Nicholas, Norvell. Preston, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White, and Young-17

Late arrivals have brought Liverpool date to the 24th and London to 23d August.

The new House of Commons it is said will

consist of 345 Reformers and 313 Tories. Cotton stands firm at last prices.

But little doing in the Stock market, but for mer prices were maintained.

The Cholera had nearly disappeared from Palermo.

three leagnes of Madrid, but had been forced to retire.

In New York specie had declined in price .-Southern famils were getting more to demand, and the rates of discount becoming less.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 19th, the following Bills were read the third time and passed :

To authorise the issning of Trensary notes. nue bonds.

To adjust the remaining claims on the Deposite Banks.

On the engrossing the first Bill the year and nays were,-Yeas, 42; Nays, Messrs Clay of Ky., Crittenden, Preston, Southand and Spen- says: "The truth is, that for the last ten cer,-5.

In the flonse at last dates, the Senate bills were progressing with opposition, but it was helieved they would puss.

On the 18th Mr. Adams proposed a resolu-

"That the power of annaxing the people of any independent foreign state to this Union, is a power not delegated by the constitution of the United States to their Cangress, or to any department of their government, but is reserved to ment.

Which being declared not in order, he on the 19th asked leave to offer the same, and moved that the rule be dispensed with, which was refered, but the resolution was afterwards received, and, on his motion, laid on the table.

which produced considerable debate, which was continued until the 224 and not closed on

that day. "Resolved, That a select committee be ap pointed by hallot to inquire into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the enormous expenditures, which have attended taken a prisoner to Fredericton, for renewing the prosecution of the war against the Indians in Floridas, that trib compilates the attempt to take the census. in Florida: that said committee have power to send for persons and paper, and that it have power to set in the recess, and that make it re-port to the next session of thangress.

WERRLY RECORD. We have received the first number of a paper being tween three and four millions of dollars .- 16. the above title, "printed and published by Henry Vanpelt," at Franklin Tennessee. This number is almost exclu- By and with the advice and consent of sively occupied by the President's Message, but the editorial articles show a Pailir K. LAURENCE to be Judge of talent exceeded by few of our exchange, the United States for the District of Loupapers. We take it to be a sound Dem- isiana,

Tisk, King, of Geo., Wall and Chryton. To restensive exchange list. four extensive exchange list.

The Memphis Gazette estimates the number Roads and Cauals. Tioton, Chairman. Me- of emigrants who passed through that place for of the United States for the Lastern Dis-Texas, from the first to the 15th September, at trict of Pennsylvania. one thousand.

> On the 16th at Mempl is, Kentucky, Bagging is quoted at 28 a 30, and Bale rope at 13 a 14

Special elections for two members of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, are to he held on the first Monday in November-one in Meade, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Culhann Esq.; the other in Hickman, to fill the vacancy occasion-

"The Tories calling on Hercules," Under unwilling to sustain four presses in the whole this very delicate caption, the lutelligencer state! That Federal Whiggery has gained such of Friday last, declines any intention on the able, because the State banks could not an ascendancy, that in less than one year, the part of the Whigs, to lend their nid in relieving or would not pay the halanco and required conly four Editors who support the Government, the country from its distressed condition, proware to be sent to the surgeons for dissection.—
We call upon the party to give the lie to the several States. [The writer of the urticle, C.,

vand are in irrears therefore, delay not an hour in making payment. Let them send their advertisements, accompanied with the cash, and our word for it, the malevolent predictions of perform the malevolent predictions of perform themselves, by violating the constitution, perinte themselves, by violating the constitution, and chartering a bank of the United States.

Admitting, for the sike of argument, that the embarrassucuts of the Country have produced from errors of the administration, is it the part of patriotism, to remain idle, and permit the country to continue embarrassed? Was this the course of Washington, when, hy im-prodeoce, Gen. Braddock nearly lost his whole urmy? History is not to be relied on, or the ditional prompt subscribers, will enable it to come forth semi-weekly by the first of the year very different from the one contended for by the links. To disprove the prediction of the Jour-

supposing that that print stood alone in the unbidy determination of opposing every uncders, that the government has thrown the laborers out of employment at New York, and writing the above we find similar centiments advanced in the Observer of yesterday, and quotations from the Patriotic Baltimore Chronthe lazy rasculs were disposed to work, we should fiele to the same effect. The latter paper has think there would be no great danger of their avowed as its opinion. "The truth is the Banks of the United States are always the STRONG EST, when they hold the least specie, and the country always the RICHEST when it has the least gold and silver!"

Although we have kept aloof from the quarrels between the Medical Professors once of Transylvania, we have not been unobservunt spectators. The press has teemed with abuse, written in a style unbecoming the character of gentleman THIS THING MUST CHASE-or the eople will require to know why they have been so long numbusers, and grossly deceived, in giving their confidence, and parting with their money to sastain ignorance and conflicity, for both have been distinctly charged upon those for whose hought our citizens have been so fremently required to repose their confidence.

If the Lexington Medical School cannot be sustained by the high reputation and standing of its several professors, without its friends assailing the reputation of others, we should say it is time to let it sink. The time has not long passed, since it was

ence effected, than the identical men, who were previously emberised as possessing all the virtue and talents to be found in any communily, are assailed by those who ought to have nown them

Does the filling a Lecturer's chair render its

conpant honest, intelligent and capable? and does his severance from that chair, withdraw from him all the qualities, and render him a illain and an ignoramus?

An article in this paper, under the signature of Hoxesty, is perhaps less obnoxious to our views than some others which have appeared, and the law of retaliation dray be plead in its defence; but we insert it on special request, and not with a conviction of its propriety.

Health of New Orleans .-- A slip from the Baltimore American of the 22d inst.,

A New Orleans paper spenks in strong terms of praise of the conduct of the Hibermian Society of that city, in relieving the distresses of sufferers by the prevail ing fever. The disease had become very general in its nttacks on natives as well as strangers, and scarcely a house

To extend the time for the payment of rever was said to be free from its visitation. By last night's Express mail we roceived a Mobile slip of the 16th, which contains the following information from New Orleans, presumed to be of date of 15th:

The New Orleans True American days, not less than sixty have died a day, and on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, we feel assured we might, without any fear of exaggeration, double that number.

For the last ten days, the sickness has increased both in regard to numbers of cases and malignancy; and that too town but who will corroborate our state- fore any person duly authorized by the

The weather continues the same, with lister oaths. any increased coolness of nights and mornings,"

From the Paltimore American.

A few weeks ago we mentioned the arrest of Mr. Wise offered the following resolution, Mr. Greely, an American civizen, by the British anthorities, while engaged in taking a census of the iobabitants in toe disputed territory or our North Eastern Boundary. His release, of the demand of the National Executive, was ulso subsequently stated. We now perceive by the eastern papers that Mr. Greely has been again arrested by the British unthorities, and

> The whole amount io the Banks in the city of New York on the 28th of August, which stood to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, is nader bull a million of dollars. In May last, when the Banks suspended specie payments, the government deposites were be

> APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESI-DENT.

the Senote.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE FOURTH!

INSTALMENT OF DEPOSITE. The bill on this subject was debuted in pening speech indicated an intention to appose every measure designed to extricate the Government frum embarrass. ment. Although it was shown that the Government had not, by a million, the means to make the deposite required by the law of last session-that the even inpostponement by way of relief from the demands of the Government-yet Mr. Webster insisted that the United States ought to borrow the money to deposite for sate koeping with the States, He is true to the federal doctrine, and a national debt is a national blessing, and was desirous that the General Government, should can into dobt to foreigners, simply to run the State Government in debt to

Mr. Webster was well answered by

Messrs. Wright and Buchanan. Mr. Calhoun, at the close of the dehate, declared himself in opposition to Mr. Webster's views, and in favor of the bill. The deposite bill had, in his opinion, performed its office in disposing of and arragance, I venture to alledge that in the the suridus. As there was now no surplus to deposite, he declared himself unwilling to create a delit by way of providing one for such a disposition.

ANOTHER HUMBUG. -- Our neighbor Col. Webb is making a mass at Washington. One of the whig monbers accused the government of buying presses. Mr. Cholson, of Mississippi, said in reply, that the Bank hought a press or \$52,000. This coming to the ears of Col. Vebb, he sent a letter to Mr. Gholson, saying nat the speech reflected on his bonor, was false, &c. and that he suspected Mr. G. meant to be personal, and had seized an occasion, when he (Webb) had left the House, to abuse him. Mr. G. replied that he supposed, when he spoke, that Webb was in the house; and still thought it very likely that he was: that he should not hold himself accountable to Webb, but if Webb would get a gentleman to take up the quarrel, Mr. G. would be prepare to meet such a substitute on any terms, -Webl fter that, refused to receive any communicaion no the subject short of a challenge. If a ballenge was sent, he said he would be ready in two hours. This is the substance of the partier, if we caught it right by hastily glans him. He even went to Philadelphia to see the sing over the account which the Cal, himself bublished in the National Intelligencer.

The 'affair' caused a good deal of inquiry yesterday for bloody news, though there was a precy cast upon the countenances of those who aquired, which indicated something beside auxicty. One man said he heard that Webb was winged. Another said that was likely for a marksman who could hit him, unst shoe llying. We have no idea that a mun who went to Washington three times expressly to fight Duff Green, but could not make it out, will now be so imprudent as to bead off a built deemed treason to our city, to utter one word against any of those who occupied medical chairs in our school. But no sconer is a sever affair, he is evidently safe as a mouse in a null. He will take nothing but n challenge, und that from a man who has already announced that he shoots nobody but gentlemen.

Journal of Commerce.

To Pensioners .- The following Cirof the Treasury, will be interesting to hatred of Doctor Caldwell.

many of our readers. TREASURY DEPARTMENT-2ml Comptroller's OFFICE, August 30, 1837.

uly authorised by the laws f the State to administer oaths. The ollowing form is substituted for form B.] prescribed by the circular from this office of July 16, 1835.

very respectfully, sir,

County of ---

your abedient servant, ALBION K. PARIS, Comptroll STATE (OR TERRITORY) OF

Be it known, that on the authorised by the laws of the State, to additional to the true sources from which so much scurril to the true sources from which so much scurril to the true sources from which so much scurril to the true sources from which so much scurril to the true sources from which so much scurril to the true sources from the sounce from the source source from the source source is the source from the source minister oaths, personally appeared ---the attorney named in the loregoing pow-duced to co-operate with them in rendering the er of attorney, and made outh that he has distribution of their vituperative humbration no interest whatever in the money he is no extensive as possible. authorised to receive by virtue of the foregoing power of attorney, either by pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so dis-

posed of to any person whatever, Sworn and subscribed the day and vear last above written, before me, ---[Nore. -This affidavit wust be signed by the attorney, and may be taken belaws of the State or Territory to admin-

PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S CHEMISTRY Mr. Bradford.—In a recent article signed: A Physici m." that appeared in the Louisville Juarnal, and which, by universal consents a secribed to the pen of Doctor Caldwell mong other falsehoods, Robert Wickliffe, Esq. Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transyl onnia University, is charged with being gui of "shameful misrepresentation," in the accounted has given of the reorganization of the Med cal Department, when he says Doctor Mitchell is "the author of a standard system of themistry. This attack upon the feelings and char-acter of Professor Mitchell, is so wantoo and unprovoked, that were it generally known that Doctor Caldwell is the author of it, there could be found neither in reason or propriety any sufficient motive for a notice of it. This, there fore, is merely to point out the source from which it emanates, and to sustain what has been gratuitously charged upon Mr. Wickliffe

The following are the facts we wish to make known to the public in reference to the System

of Chemistry of Professor Mitchell: The book was published by Messrs. Corey & Fairbade, at Cancinoati, in 1832, on their own account, the edition having been sold to those gentlemen, for a stipmlated price. Beyond this, the author never had a fraction of pecuniary interest in the work; and its introduction into [

Unite I States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. SAMUEL D. PATTERSON to be Marshal two years ego, it some insuranountable obsta-

with a view to republication. During the past year, the publishers, named shove, tailed in business, and their assigner, E. W. Chester, Esq. attorney at taw, and Ediher of the Cincionati Journal, sent their stock in tende, to the New York trade-sales, early the Senate to-day. Mr. Webster in an last spring, in order to close the concern, is evening speech, indicated an intention contained the halance of the edition of Doctor Mitchell's Chemistry, viz: one hundred und nine copies. The correctness of this statement can be verified, by the assignce, as well us by the

That a review is not n just criterion of the value of any work, is well understood. The excellent system of Professor Sillingan, publishadequate means on land were may alla ged in 1831, (and of which a second edition has not yet appeared) was the subject of a most uncandid and virulent attack, "spread ont to the enormous extent of about sixty pages, in pamphlet form. Neither Professor S., nor Protessor M., supposed that they were giving to the public, a perfect hook. They knew better; and all men of common sense also know that it is rather easier to detect blemishes, than to produce a faultless work.

Moreover, if reviews are to be considered infallible criteria by which the public me to judge of themerits of a literary or scientific production, surely the reputation of Doctor Caldwell as an author need not be envired by any man in existence. Though he says hioself he man in existence. Though he says hioself lars "written three times as much including fifty times as much original matter" as Professo Eberle, with the exception of the compliment paid him by Doctor Combe, of Edinburgh, a co-Inborer in the onuse of Phrenology, his write ness, and they extend through the long period nimals of science no author can he found who has so frequently such for public applause, and who has been so often resulted for his presumption in terms of derision and contempt, that could neither be misinterpreted or forgotten.

That Professor Mitchell is in every respect justly entitled to the praise hestowed upon him by Mr. Wickliffer could be proved by the testi mony of Dactor Cablwell himself were the public willing to consider him a competent witness. During his late visit to the cast Professor mouth of Doctor Caldwell. He was declared to be a profound chemist—a splendid lecturer, and withal nearly as good a looking man as himself. When Dr. Henry Miller, the coleague of Doctor Caldwell and the denounces of Doctor Cooke, was in this city in few weeks since, he was heard to contend that Professor Mitchell was all that Doctor Caldwell had said of him, und in addition, would be more useful to a Medical School than even Professor Silli-

When Doctor Caldwell learned that Professor Mitchell had under consideration the pro-priety of coming to this city, he wrote bim a let ter of remonstrance on the subject—exhan-ting parents of Professor Mitchell in order to per ande them to jolu him in his remonstrance t their son. Finding every expedient mavailing either to persuade or deter him from joining the ate and fortunes of Transylv าเมือ, he is now at

breet of hatred and vindictive abuse This would have been the fate of Professor Sithman had be accepted the Chnir of Chemis-try in Transylvania, for when Dooter Caldwell is informed that Professor S., had been elect of by the Board of Trustees he immediately o personde and deter him from accepting .-His former colleagues—the Board of Trustees—and the citizens of Lexington were represented to him in the most odious light. Professor Siliman, however, happened to know Doctor Caldwell, and we have the satisfaction of knowig too that it was nothing contained in his lot r that constituted any part of the leason which cided him not to accept. But had he have acted otherwise, his high character as a chem cular, just issued from the Comptroller ist and his moultied reputation as a man, could

But one reason can be assigned for the reck TREASURY DEPARTMENT—2nd Compredicts?

Office, Angust 30, 1837.

Siz:—In future, the oath to be taken by the atturney of a pensioner, nuder the act of July 4, 1830; man he taken left. net of July 4, 1830, may be taken before most furious and desperate acts under the mad inm, not only immolating ening influence of the objects of their hatred, but also every one who comes in their way. This is what is termed inmining a much and more graphically describes those who were ejected from the Modical Department of this city, than the mane they have gratuitously assumed. We would not admonsts them to purse or besitate in the enrect they are running, for every additional effort only places them more and more in their true positions and the content of the conten tion—and tinks them lower and lower in public estimation. Wanld they but have the cando to write over their proper signatures, the would the sooper sink into nolivion and save n ly aml calumny emanate. Indeed could the inister so much mornl conrage, we would be i

> MARRIED-In this county, ou the 19th inst. by the Elder Jucob Creath, jr. Benjamin War-field, Esq. vo Miss Nancy Barr.

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, by Elder James Chullen, Mr. William Henry, to Miss Hannah H. Fitch, daughter of Captain Samuel Fitch.

In this city, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. H. I. Leacook, Dr. Joseph Martin, of Louisville, to Miss Martha I. Hammett, of Vns.

On the 14th inst. by Elder C. J. Smith, Mr. William Davis to Miss Ann W. Cozart-all of Mercer county, Ky.

Also, on the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. Charles Joseph Cabell, of Missouri, to Miss Susan B. Allin, daughter of Thomus Allin, Clerk of the Mercer county Court.

DIED—At his plantation in Holmes county, Miss. on the 18th ult. Maj. Benjamin W. Edwards, a native of this county. He was, at the time of his death, a candidate for Governor of Mississippi.—Paris Cilizen. Near Frankfort, on Monday last, Isham Tal

thott, Esq a veteran of the Kentneky bar, and formerly a Senator in Congress from this state.

In Shelbyville, on the ith inst. Maj. Joseph Simrall, a distinguished officer of the late war.

TREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTEBY. Class 34, for 1837.

57, 67, 43, 36, 56, 74, 65, 47, 55, 15, 4. A. S. STREETER, Next door to the city Library Lex. hy.

GNEW BEER At Candy's.

JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALING BREWERY, LOUISVILLE. Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837 .- 39-4f



Piano Forte Tuning AND REGULATING.

PIANO FORTH TUNER, from the unrivalled Man-vfactory of R. Nunns Clark & Co., City

of New York,

11.L make n stay of n few days in Lexington. Those persons having Piahoes ont of order, can depend on having them thuck, &o., lu the most complete manner, by application to J. W., at the Phoenix Hotel.

Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1837.—39-3t*

HUEY & JONES, Merchant Tailors. CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMESTONE STREETS,

LEXINGTON, KY. HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS Suitable for Gentlemens²

wear;

UCII as Black, Brown, Green, and Various other colored CLOTIIS; also,---Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoating. Also, a very handsome assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS, LAMBS-WOOL AND MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPEND-ERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were elected with great care by one of the firm, an they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and cestomers general sasis Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.-39-tf



Travelling by the Rail-Road from Lex ton to Louisville, THROUGH IN 11 HOURS!

THE CARS EAVE at 5, 0, m, and arrive at Frankfort at 9 o'clock, a in.

The GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION LINE OF STAGES leaves PRANKFORT at 94 clock, u, in, and arrives at Louisville at 4

PASSENGERS cutering at Lexington for noisville, have the preference of seats in this

BAGGAGE transferred from the Care to the TAGES at the Office in Frankfort.
The CARS also leave Loxington at 3 o' nck, p. m. and Furnarour at 3 o'clock, p. in PASSENGERS leave Lonsville in the wrote to him on the subject endeavoring both GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION LINE at belock, a, in, and arrive at Frankfort to dir ner, and in time for the 3 o'clock Line of Cars

II. McCONATILY, Agent. Rail-Road Office, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-tf

Fayette County, Set. AKEN UP by James Henderson, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Leestown road, A
BAY MARF, black legs, mane,
and tail, 3 or 4 years old, about 144 hands high,
r scar on the left shoulder, not shad, appraised. y John Peck and John Curd to \$45, before

Ime this 25th Sept. 1837. DAN. BRADFORD, jp

Attest, J. C. Rones, clk. by Waller Rodes, d c

Rodes') GNE BAG CONTAINING WEAR-ING APPAREL. The owner of the containing the containing the containing the containing the containing weak and the containing ING APPAREL. The owner can have the nme by giving a satisfactory description application to BUTLER HOWELL, application to 6 miles from Lexington, on the Richmond Turnpike

The Feather Renovator, Is now prepared for executing all orders. It it is put up in the Frame 'House on Main

Cross Street pext door to Mr. Schooley's Bake Beds will be received, Renovated and re turned the same day.

By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worm out Beds are cleansed and sifted of the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid o the odious and bad smell which they have ac cumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and electricity. New Feathers are greatly improved by being cleaused of dust and unimal oil of which all Feathers partake. By this process all moths, or other in-

ecis are ilestroyed.

Those who delight in comfortable sleeping are invited to call and witness the operation CALEB BROWN. Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837- -- 39--tf

REMOVAL DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for their patronage, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to a house on upper Street, a few doors from Negrons.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars. Italies, Quasters, and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTEIN on upper Street, a few doors from Norton's Drug Store, and neurly opposite Drs. Satters white & Whitney's Shop, where he may always be found. He thinks it unnecessary to say more than that be is perfectly acquainted with his basiness, buying had long experience in

every branch of it. Ladies Silks, Merino's,

And almost every other article can be dyed i a manner to gase satisfaction to the most particular individual. He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLE-MEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in most cuses new. Hisprices shall be moderate, and be hopes to receive a share of the public fa-

Lexington, sept. 16, 1837-38-4m

Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837 - 38-3t.

TO HIRE,

NTIL Christmas, a likely NEGRO BOY
12 years old. He has been used to house

|| Kentucky State Lottery. CLASS No. 37, for 1837 .- To be drawn September 30th,

CAPITALS. 30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 3,140 dolls! \$3,000! \$2,500! \$2,000! and

60 PRIZES OF \$1,000! Tickets-Ten Dollars. P. S. The Kentucky Lottery after the first of October, will draw twice a week-Weduce-

days and Saturdays.
A. S. STREETER, next door to City Library. Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837 .-- 39-td

OCTOBER,

Renewed Favorites.



THE SCHEMES we are chabled to lay before our Correspondents this month are of the most Splendid Character, and are celebrated as "Sylvester's Favorites." lluving always been partieularly fortunate in similar schemes. Particular attention is requested to the "VIR-GINIAS," and ently application should be made to prevent disappointment, and to insure the fulfilment of orders. Address S. J. SYLVESTER, 140, Broadway, New York.

,00011

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 6.

For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling, To be drawnat Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Oct. 7, 1837.

CAPITALS. 25 THOUSAND BOLLARS 8,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,500 dolls! 2,323 dolls! 10 of 2,000 dolls! 10 of 1,500 dolls! 10 of 1,000 dollnrs! 10 Frizes of \$500-29 of
400 dolls! &c.
Tickets Teu Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 22 Whole Tickets will be sent on receipt of \$120. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion.

13 drawn Nos.in each pack. of 25 Tickets

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 7.
Endowing the Monongalia Academy.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Vn. Satuciay,
Oct. 14, 1837.

CAPITALS. 30 Thousand Dolls. 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000

dolls: 2,500 dolls: 2,000 dolls: 25 of I.000 25 of \$500 dolls: 25 of 500 dolls: 28 of 300 dolls: 200 prizes of 200 dollars! &c. TICKETS \$10-Shares in proportion. Certificute of n Package of 25 whole Tickets will cost only I30 Dollars. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

\$40,000!!

05-150 prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Mechanic Benevolent Society of Norfolk. CLASS NUMBER 8, FOR 1837. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Oct. 21, I837.

SPLENDID SCHEME! 40,000 dolls! 10,000 dols!! 4,000 ilolls! 3,006 dolls! 1,940 dolls! 5 of 1,500 dolls! 5 of 1,200 dolls! 150 of \$1,000! 64 of \$100, 64 of 09 dollars, &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars. Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tick-

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY For the benefit of the State Treasury, Del.
College and Common Schools.

Class No. 36, for 1837. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Mondny, October 23, 1837. Capitals.

Mnin 20,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 1,230 dolls! 10 of I,000 dolls! 10of 500 Tickets for Five Dollars. A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 65 Dollars--Holves and Quar-

ters in proportion. Sylvester's Favorite

VIRGINIA STATE LOT-TERY, Class No. 7, For the benefit of the lown of Wellsburg,
To be drawn at Alexandria,
Va. Saturday, Oct 28, 1837, SCHEME.

\$30,000! \$10,000! \$7,000!! \$5,000! \$1,000! \$3,000! \$2,162! 25 prizes of \$1,000! 50 prizes of \$500! 50 prizes of \$200! 88 prizes of \$150, &c. &c. &c.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE.

Owing to the intended removal of one of the Editions and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal office. The office is well found in Job, newspaper and or numerial type, the list of subscribers is tolera-bly large, and they doubt not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any per-son desirous of embarking in the business it of fers inducements not inferior to any in this State, but to a practical printer they know of no investment he could make of his money that

would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.

Fayetteville 30th May 1837.

Printers will confer a favor by giving the above two or three insertions in their papers.

CASES Negroes head on Glass, Decadow Glass, 50 cases Mens' Calf & Kip Shoes 20 barrels MOLASSES, 200 barrels M und Brogans, 20 cases Childrens' Shoes-assort-50 do. Cowhide Boots-very heuvy 10 do. Waterproof Boots, 25 do. Womens' Shoes,—ussorted

10 casks QNEENSWARE—assorted for Coun-150 boxes GLASSWARE—comprising Tum-

All of which will be offered to punctual WHOLESALE DEALERS, at fair prices, by

Lexington, Sept. 2,18 37 .- 37-1m

VALUABLE AND TRIED New Fall & Winter GOODS.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO. ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR ROOMS,

of the following articles, to wit:

Blue, Black, Drab, and Fancy colored Cloths, Flushings and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats,

Mohair 10 do do Ribbed, Striped, and Plain Cassimeres,
Sattiuetts—striped, crossbarred and plain
Winter Vestings—Silk, Swansdown, & Valencia
Merinoes and Challa,
Calliages and Challa, Calicoes and Ginghams, Muslin and Lace Collars,

Falland Winter Shawls,
Red and White Flaunels,
Rose, Whitney, and Mackinaw Blankets,
Rice's Kid and Walking Shoes,
Do Gaiter Boots and Fur Top Shoes,

INGRAIN AND VENETIAN

CARPETING:

will he sold on as necommunating terms as they can be purchased in the city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock.

II. C & CO.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837 .- 35-tf

For Rent WISH to let the first and second stories of that spacious WARE-ROUSE on Wuter street, fronting the Rail Road Depot. The whole would be let to one tenant, or divided into four convenient Store

Rooms, to suit applicants, on liberal terms. A.O. NEWTON. Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

LEXINGTON, SEPT. 5, 1837. NEW GOODS.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO. NO. 49, MAIN STREET, Are now roceiving their first supplies of

Fall & Winter Goods Wholesale dealers supplied on good terms. Sept. 5, 1837.-36-1m

J. LOGUE'S SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will re-opon his School on Momlay, September the 4th. J. LOGUE.

august 26, 1837 38-tf

The Latin & Greek Classics.

THE REV. MR. M'WAHON AVING yielded to the solicitation of some young gentlemen of this city, to devote one or two hours each day in teaching them the Languages, would be pleased to receive some six or eight pupils more, to make up a full class. Lexington, Aug. 22, 1837.—34-3m

PUBLIC SALE.

ford county,

A VALUABLE FARM,

March next, when possession will be given; the make your own calculations. balance in 3 equal payments.

JOHN PARKER, WILLIAM L. TODD. September 12, 1837.—37-3t.

A BOU'T the 15th of August, my negio man, named BEN, was sent by the stage to Lexington, from the Blue Licks, but has not yet re-ported himself to me. I will give Ten Dollars as a reward to my erson who will deliver him to me, or to Mi Thomas B. Megowan, the Jailor at Lexington Anomas B. Megowan, the Janor at Lexington, and all reasonable expenses will be paid. Ben is about 50 years of age, pretty well known in the neighborhood of Lexington, upwards of six feet high, broad shouldered stout man, head a feet high, broad shoulderen stout man, nead a little gray, he is clothed with stout Jeans, and fanel shirts, he is a homp backler, has n wife at the Blue Licks but is in the habit of visiting at the widow Mc'llvain's & the other free negroes in her neighborhood.

CLEMENT SMITH.

Lexington, Sept. 7th 1837-37-3t

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

N pursuance of a Resolution adopted by the Mayor and Council of Louisville, designating the 2d Monday in October next as the time of meeting of the Stockholders of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Rond Company. Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held on that day, at their office in Lexington, for the purpose of taking into consideration all subjects relatof taking into consideration all subjects relat ing to the affairs of the Company that may be submitted to them. By order of the Board,

A. O. NEWTON,
Secretary & Treasurer, Lex. & Ohio
Rail Road Company

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

STOCKTON & WAGLEY, on Brush Creek, in Green county, was almost entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 13th of September Notwithstanding every exertion was made by the hands to extinguish the flames and save the property—with the exception of the dwelling house, &c., nearly the whole premises were consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on any part of the works.

September 16th, 1837.—38-4tchS&W THE HARRISON FORGE, owned b

hiers, Bottles, Decanters, Jurs and Win-

200 bags Havana, Rio & Java COFFEE, 125 hoxes G. P. Imperial TEA,

104 chests (very superior) do.,
50 hoxes sup. Honeydew Cavendish Tobacco
10 half-pipes Cognue Brandy,
3 harrels old Peach do 5 pipes GIN, Mudeira, Touriffe, Sherry, Port, & Sweet

WINES,

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the HEIR new supplies of FALL AND lous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutanof the following articles, to with the following articles, the with the with the following articles, the with the with the following articles, the with t

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the oligestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated babits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.
NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.
MONTAGUE'S BALM;

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and n preventative of sleeny in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines

kept always on hand and for sale by
S. C. TROTTER.
At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.
And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norron. Main street. August 3, 1837.-31-tf.

DR. CROSS

A LARGE STOCK, and

HEARTH RUGS.

With a great many other goods snitable to the present and approaching sensous; all of which will be sold on a recommendation of the state of jnly 19, 1837, 22-tf



furniture & Chairs.



SIDEBOARDS, With Marble Tops, various patterns. PIER & CENTRE TABLES,

Marble Tops—Mahogany da Mahogany Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables: Work Tables; Extension and Sliding Frame Tables; Common do of all kinds; Maho-gany and Cherry Wardrobes; Diessing and Plain Brieaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; Washstamle, fine and common.

SPRING AND SQUAB SEAT

SOFASI Covered with Plush Velvet und Hair Cloth. Mahogany Parlor Chairs: ROCHING CHAIRS,

With Spring Seats. Bedsteads, fine & common.

On hand, a large assortment of Fancy & Windsor CHAIRS,

Of every description and at various prices. of October next, at Versailes, in Wood-anine my assortment. Persons going to house keeping, who intend to make a large bill, will find it to their interest to buy of me, as I will make a liberal discount to those who hay Containg 316 Acres, (belonging to the Estate of JOHN PARKER deceased,) within 3 miles of Versailles, near Clear-creek Meeting Honse. Any person wishing to see the Farm will call on Mr. C. JONES who lives on the premises.

Terms of Sale—One third of the purchase money will be required on the first day of March pexl, when possession will be given: the make your own calculations.

I have had the pleasure of furnishing the house of Mr. WM. WARNER complete, and I banter Lexington to show a finer furnished nouse at the snule or at less expense. To those living in the City, who purchase Furniture of me, I will deliver at their houses

in good order and tree of expense.
I not prepared with a fine NEW HEARSE to uttend to Faneral calls, either in town or country at any hour, day or night.

JAMES MARCH,

Lamestone street, 2d door above the Jail. Lexington, Aug. 31, 1837.-35-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Hunter, Hale & Harper, (Successors to Hawkins, Morrison and Hunter,)

AVE commenced receiving at their Store Rooms, No. 48, Main street, their Fall Importain of American, English, and French, Staple

AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

omprising a general and very desirable assort

ment, for the present and approaching season A good stock of COLERAIN IRISH LINENS We invite an early call from purchasers, helieving that we can please them in GOODS and PRICES.

II. II. & IF. September 12, 1837.-37-Im.

Fine Kentucky Jeans.

The Fice of at Retail, McFadin's superior MERINO WOOL JEANS.

We wish to purchase 4000 Yards COARSE HEAVY MIXED JEANS. 5000 paris large eavy NEGRO SOCKS.

HUNTER, HALE & HARPER. Lexington Sept. 12, 1837.—37-Im.

An Apprentice Wanted

N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing, will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837—32-44

To Mechanics.

THE undersigned is charged with the duty of employing mechanics to finish the State House and other public buildings at Little Rock, in the State of Arkansus. Between 39 aml 40 thousand dollars is on hand for that

The carpentering work and the plastering and rough casting will constitute the two printing and rough casting will constitute the two printing items of experse in completing the public buildings. There is yet a portion of brick work to be done, worth probably, three or four thousand dollars. The inildings are to be partited in the best order. painted in the best order. A large portion yet to be covered with tin. And the Square, three hundred feet on each side, is to be enclosed

with an iron paling or fence.

The undersigned expects to purchase all the necessary materials at Louisville or Cincinnati, and take them with him to Little Rock on his return in the fall; at which time he expects those who engage to do the work or any portion of it to accompany him.

Little Rock, the place where this work is to be done, is the permanent seat of government of the new State of Arkansas. It is a fine situation, and a flourishing place, laid out for a good large city, and only wanting mechanics to improve rapidly. It is situated on the south side of the Arkansas river, on a high bluff bank, about 300 miles from the mouth of sail river; and is a point that can be reached by sneambouts the grenter part of the year. It is not only a high and handsome situation, but is well watered and esteemed healthy. The latitude is the state of the twle is about thirty-five.

The undersigned feels authorized in saying that there will be erected within the next two years, at the City of Little Rock, two large banking establishments—one for the Bank of the State of Arkansas, now commencing oper erations, and one other for the Real Estate Bank, lately chartered, and to be located at that place. Both banks have branches, and a they have been chartered for a great number of years, there is little doubt but suitable and per maneut buildings will be erected for each

The general government, by her agent, has purchased a site for an Arsenal adjoining the city of Little Rock, upon which, it is said, many large buildings of brick is to be erected. In addition to all this, the undersigned has personal knowledge of alvers individuals, eitizens, the would put up good large buildings of brick if there were a good supply of mechanics in the country.

It is believed that mechanics who wish to migrate, would the well to move to Arkansas within the next six or eight months. Besides failing plenty of work to do there, they will fail the prices invariably high. We have had no excessively good times, and we expect no very hard times. The causes which produced but have success the states of the produced but have as the states of the produced but have the produced by the pro high prices in the States generally, and which are now passing away, have never existed in Arkansas, and all the distress and evils consement on such folly and extravagance, are not onked for in Arkansas for some years to come We have hall no Banks there to tempt us with their loans to engage beyond our own means in wild epeculation. The prices of Arkansos are as high, if not much high r, at this time then the prices of Kentucky, and as money will be increased by the making of banks in Arkansos, it cannot be expected that the prices that will consider the prices of their will consider the prices. there will come flown, when all admit that the present prices of this country are too bigh, and must be lowered. Mechanics who have done well, during the high prices here, will continue to do well by emigrating to Arkansas.

The undersigned intemls to give the work of the public buildings to mechanics who will accompany him to Little Rock in the fall, preferring first, those who have families, provided, they take their families along; and provided, also, that they be soher men who can be relied on any their charges reasonable. on and their charges reasonable.

on aml their charges reasonable.

Individuals wishing to contract will communicate with the undersigned, on the subject by letter, directed to Danville, Kentucky, when he will he, the greater part of his time, till the first day of October next. In their communications, they will please furnish a hill of price for the work they are willing to undertake Carpenters can say they will work by the Louisville printed prices, more or less, as they may make their bid. Bricklayers will say what will be their charge for making and laying, and what for laying only. And in like manner others will give a bill of prices.

Me banics who know themselves to be good

Me banics who know themselves to be good workness, and of good character, and who are willing to emigrate would do well to visit the undersigned, if convenient, and have a personal

It will be expected that those who get a contime, and that they will be ready to leave by the first of October.

The Bouts of the Arkansas traile are brought up the river in the summer, for the purpose, repairing, and return as soon as the water will admit in the fall; upon any of those boats a speedy and cheap passage may be had.

E. A. MORE, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Ark. July 25,1837-33-8t.

TO THE AFFLICTED WM ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

VIIAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Ruptures, or what is commonnly called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that the have been entirely cured by the appli

cation of my Truss. George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky Isaiah Plummer, ilo. ilo. ilo. John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.

A. Symes, Nicholas county.

Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.

Calch Redden, Mason county.

John Jacobs, 33 years, Mayeville, Ky. Jas. Inlow 68 years, Firming county.
T. Daniel Clark's two sons Muson county William Willoughby, do. do. Rolla Porter's black mun, 40 years, Fleming

Mrs. Funis' black, boy Fayette county. Jno. Story, 62 years. Georgetown Ky.
—Moffitt's son, Washington county. Jas. Whaley's hlack mun, Bourbon con Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county. -Cahill's son Mason, county.

The above cases have all been cured, their nges varying from 4 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possess

O Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 90 days.

Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run P O., Mereer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to no soon as the nature of the case will

admit. I will also sell rights to Counties of WM. ADAIR. june 17, 1837—25-1y,

ST. CATHARINE'S

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

TURF REGISTER, UBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad Ynrk, at 55 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Edilor.
J. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Payete Co

eot. 15, 1836--55-if. NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY?

Lexington, July 3d 1837. S
DIVIDEND m four per cent. for the last A six months, out of the profits, has been declared this day, and will be paid to the stock-holders on demand at the Bank. Full dividend will be ullowed on all sums paid in, on or hefore the first of January last, and at the same rate from the 15th may last, on the 7th Instalment

of \$5 per share then due and paid.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. T. SCOTT, Casher.

Lex. July 6, 1837—27-tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY Medical Department.

Department of the Institution, by the re-tupointment of three members of the former faculty; the election of Drs. Eberle, Mitter-ELL and Cross, late Professor in the Medica College of Ohio; and the creation of an Adjunct Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery the Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Momlay of November, with the following

Anatomy & Surgery, by B. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor, and JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Professor.

Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence by JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Theory & Practice, by JOHN EBERLE, M. D. Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by W.M. H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Meteria Medica and Medical Botany, by CHAS. W. SHORT, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by THOMAS D. Each of the teachers will lecture daily—Sab-naths excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matricutation and the use of the labrary, will be \$110. The Graduation fee, \$20

The Notes of all solvent State Banks will be received in payment of these fees, from Students coming from the States in which the Banks are located.

By order of the Faculty, JAMESC. CROSS, Dean. Lexington, july 19, 1837 22-tf.

The Publishers of the following paper are requested to assert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money wil he remitted, viz:

Kentucky-Louisville Journal and Adverti er, Maysville Eagle Ohio-Cinempatti Ga zette, Columbus Journal and Hemisphere, Chillicothe Gazette, Zauesville Republican Cleve land Herald, Tennessee—Nashville Whig & Banner and Union, Memphis Enquirer, Knoxville Gazette. Alabana—Huntsville Advocate and Democrat, Tuscaloosa Intelligencer, Mobile Register and Advocate. Missouri—St. Lonis Republican, and Palmyra Gazette. Mississippi—Natchez Journal, Vicksburg Register, Jackson Mississippian, Woodville Republican. Louisiana—New Orleans Bee, True American and Bulledgeville Recorder, Savanah Republican, Augusta Constitutionalist. South oublican, Augusta Constitutionalist. South Columbia Telescope. North Carolina-Raleigh Register, Fryetteville Observer. Arkansas-Little Rock Advocate and Gazette. Illinois, Juck sonsville Advocate, Vandalia Whig. Alton Jonrnal, Galena Advertiser. Indiana-Men Johrnal, Galena Advettiser. Indiana— New Albany Gazette, Indianopolis Johnal, Mulison Republican, Logansport Gazette Ficginia—Richmond Whig and Enquirer, Win-chester Republican, Wheeling Times, Lynch-hurg Virginian, Charlottsville Advocate. Dis-trict of Columbia—Woshington city Intelligen-cer, Globe and Reformer. New York—Spirit cer, Globe and Reformer. New York-Sp of the Times Michigan-Dytroit Courier.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

HE Public are respectfully informed that a Permanent Depository for the sale of Bibles of the various descriptions by the American Bible Society, has been opened in Short Street in this City two doors below the Post Office, where they will be furnished to purchasers at the So It will be expected that those who get a contract, will take with them a sufficient number of the finer bound copies on which there is lable to a complete the work in a rensonable the additional charge of cost and carriage from the additional charge of cost and carriage from

New York. The following are at present in Store, viz: Quarto Bibles, in various paper & binding \$2.85

Royal Octavo Reference Bibles, \$2, to \$7 50 Plainly bound Octavo Bibles, \$1,25.
Duodecimo Reference Bibles, 80 cts to \$1,314 Common Duodecimo Bibles, in quantities, at 50 to 85 cents. Fine pocket Bibles, at \$1, to \$2 50.

Testaments in common and fine binding, at I to 564 cents. ALSO-For sile nt the Depository, a supply of the TRACTS of the American Tract Society ty, and many publications of the American Sumlay School Union, which will be furnished to Societies and individuals, at the New York

EDWARD F. BERKLEY, Agent for Lexington and Vicinity.

Bible Society. Lexington, july 26, 1837 3-1-8t

55th Notice! PERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers,

are respectfully but carnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are slue.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lexington June 10,1837-24-tf.

LAW NOTICE. Y Clients are informed, that in the cases generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassanine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by Annon K. Wootler, Esq. who will close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will he attended to by my fate partner HENRY HUMFURYES, Esq. and by AARON K WOOLLE and Madison C. Johnson, Esqs. in those i which they were not engaged against me. DANL MAYES.

Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10-4f SELLING OFF AT COST

Lexington, out of one of the

Largest Stocks of Goods, IN THE CITY!

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, BOMBAZINES, BOMBAZETTS, MERI-Female Academy,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE next Session of this Instition will commence on Monday, August 28th. The young Ladies are requested to return on that day, to resume their classes.

Lexington, Ky., August 22, 1837.—34-3m.

BOMBAZETTS, MERINOES, BOMBAZETTS, MERINOES, plain and figured; and a great variety of LADIES's & GENTLEMEN'S W. F. A. R.

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, can now be had nt less than wholesale prices, or at cost, FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.

W. C. BELL, Assignce.

Aug. 19, 1837.—34-4f.

MEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING

IS RECEIVING HIS NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. IS stock is large, and consists of almost every article usually kept in dry goods dating terms, and invites his customers and ourchasers generally, to give him n call. Lexington, April 21, 1837-17-tf.

Botanic Medicines:

DR. G. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he forms his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr Cornell's old stand Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professiona husiness. He has received a well selected and general assortioent of

BOTANIC MEDICINES, Allof which are warranted gennine. Diaphoreetic, Composition, Spice Bitters, and Nervine. one dollar per pound. He wakes and keep constantly on hand, Auti-Syphilis or Puryfying Syrup—good for all cutaneous diseases—diseases of the skin and scorfulous diseases, &c.

He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. How-Ano's improved system of Botanic Medicine Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating linament an infalible cure for Croup, &c.
April 25 1837—17-tf.

NEW GOODS.

Orear's Berkley. ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDI

SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

UR Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles-as we presume those wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. We therefore respectfully solicit a call from our friends and custom ers, and the public generally, and give our pledge that they shall be accommodated on as good terms, as in any part of the western con-OREAR & BERKLEY!

CHINN & GAINES

Lex april 21, 1837-16-16.

AVE now received their entire Stock of FANCY GOODS, and can offer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assortment of French worked single and double COLLARS and CAPES, PAINTED LAWNS, JACKO-NETS and MUSLINS, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers at (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No 34, Main Street.

CHINN & GAINES.
N. B. A large lot of Riex's KID SLIPPERS, may 3, 1837-18-tf.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS; A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837. DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on the apsile, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock resuler his ussorts

neut full, general, and complete. The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh und good quality—and his prices moderate.

June 1, 1837.- 23-tf.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM. THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati having increased their stock of Fornitore have the pleasure of offering a large assortment and will endeavor to keep such a sopply as will en-able their costomers to finnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere



Mahogany Dining, Breakfast Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables; SOFAS, Spring Scat; Mahogany Chairs; Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do; Bed Steps; Paient Beailsteads, on an improved

plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line. They are prepared to attend to Funeral An arrangement has been made for a supply of Easierh made PIANO FORTES.

OJ-VENEERS for sale. Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-fronted Patent Elastic Coshion-hammer PIA NOS-Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or

THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK, Main st. 2d door above the Library. Lexiogton, Nov. 24, 1836-74-1f



Railroad Regulations,

CAR HOURS AT LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT

FIRST LINE.

EAVE LEXINGTON every morning at 5 o'clock, and arrive at Frankfort at 9, a m, before the departure of the Accommodation Stages for Louisville. Leave FRANKFORT at 4 o'clock, p m, after the arrival of the Aecommodation Stages from Louisville, and arrive

PASSENGERS from Lexington to Lou-isville, will, by this arrangement, he carried through in daylight.

SECOND LINE. Leave LEXINGTON every day at 2 o'clock, p.m., and arrive at Frankfort at 7, before the departure of the MAIL STAGE, for Louisville. Returning, leave FRANKFORP every morning at 8 mclock, after the arrival of the MAIL STAGE from Louisville, and arrive at Lexing-

ton at 12 o'clock. RE now offering at the Store of J. T. FRAZER, Marble Front, Main street, the 30th day of July, 1837. CHARLES B. LEWIS,

July 29, 1837 -31-tf FAYETTE COUNTY, Sct. TAKETTE CHUNTY, Set.

JAKEN UP by James Brock,
living 6 miles from Lexington, near the Versailles road, one
SORREL MARE, 4 or 5 years
obl, about 15½ hands high, blaze
right jaw, long mane and tail, walks and trots
well, shod all round, had a leather strap round
her neck—appraised by B. Biont and Jer. Murphy, ir. to \$120, before me this 26th day of



T his Coach Repository, has now on band a COACH equal in any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUTHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, printoficinged at New-Ark, New-Jersey,

which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing n Carriage of any descripion, can by giving an order, have the same for-

Lexington , Sept. 15, 1836---55--tL

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. CAPITAL,



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boars, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPEICTY of every description, against the

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The numers of Negro Men, Staves employed in Factories, or on Parms, will find it to their advan

The following are the officers chosen by the tockholders: JOHN W. HUNT, President.
W.M. S. W.ALLER,
J.ACOB ASHTON,

M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors. THO. C. O'RFAR, LEON'D. WHEELER A. O. NEIVTON, Sec'ry.

Tunmas P. Hart, Surveyor. Lex Sept 23, 1836-58-11 REMOVAL



made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835-2-tf TOW LINEN &C.

YARDS TOW LINEN; 2000' Yards BERLAPS; For sale on reasonable terms, by

IIIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co. Lex, fch 18, 1837—8-tf RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR. GEORGE R. M'KEE,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law. Lexington Ky.

Lexington Ky.

Parette Practice in the Courts of Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Wood-ford; also in the Federal Court and Court of Appeals at Frankfort

Office to Upper street, 3d floor from Frazer's:

Lexington, June 9th, 1837 - 25-46. LAW NOTICE. HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frank-

fort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's comer in sight of the Court-House. THOMAS M. HICKEY.
March 2, 1837.—9-tf. SPUN COTTON.

A LARGE LOT of R. S. HAVILANO nnd. Co's. SPUN COTTON for sale, wurrantell good, and sold as low as it can be bought in-

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.

may 3, 1837-18-tf. DISSOLUTION. tween the subscribers, trading under the

VANPELT & FRANKLIN, Was this day dissolved by unitual consent. All alchts due the firm can be paid to either of us, and all debts contracted by the firm will be paid by S. B. VANPELT. It is desired that all who may be owing us should come forward and settle immediately, as II. B. FRANKLIN. contemplates moving to the west next fall.

S. B. VANPELT,

11. B. FRANLLIN.

Lex. June 21, 1837-26-11. S. B. Vampelt

stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such mew ones as may think it their interest togive him a call. He has at present on haml an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH. June 21, 1837. - 26-tf. NORTHERN BANK OF KENTULKY,

LEXINGTON, July 26, 1837. S. O'TICE is hereby given to the Stackhoblers in this Bank that an Instalment (heing the eighth) of five dollars an each share, is required to be paid on the 5th day of November

By order of the Board of Directors, M. T. SCOTT, Cushier, August 3, 1837.—31-tf.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

friends and the public generally, that the pave purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prenared to funish all atticles in their line on the shortest, notice. The PLOUGH line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Bosiness will be continued in all its pranches, and a good assorment of the latest in proved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with peaturess and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, UNDER THE FIRM OF BRO PAING & HEADLEY.

right jaw, long mane and tail, walks and trots well, shod all round, had a leather strap round her neck—appraised by B. Binnt and Jer. Murphy, jr. to \$120, before me this 26th day of August, 1837.

D. BRADFORD, jp
Copy—att.

J. C. Rods, clk. fc c